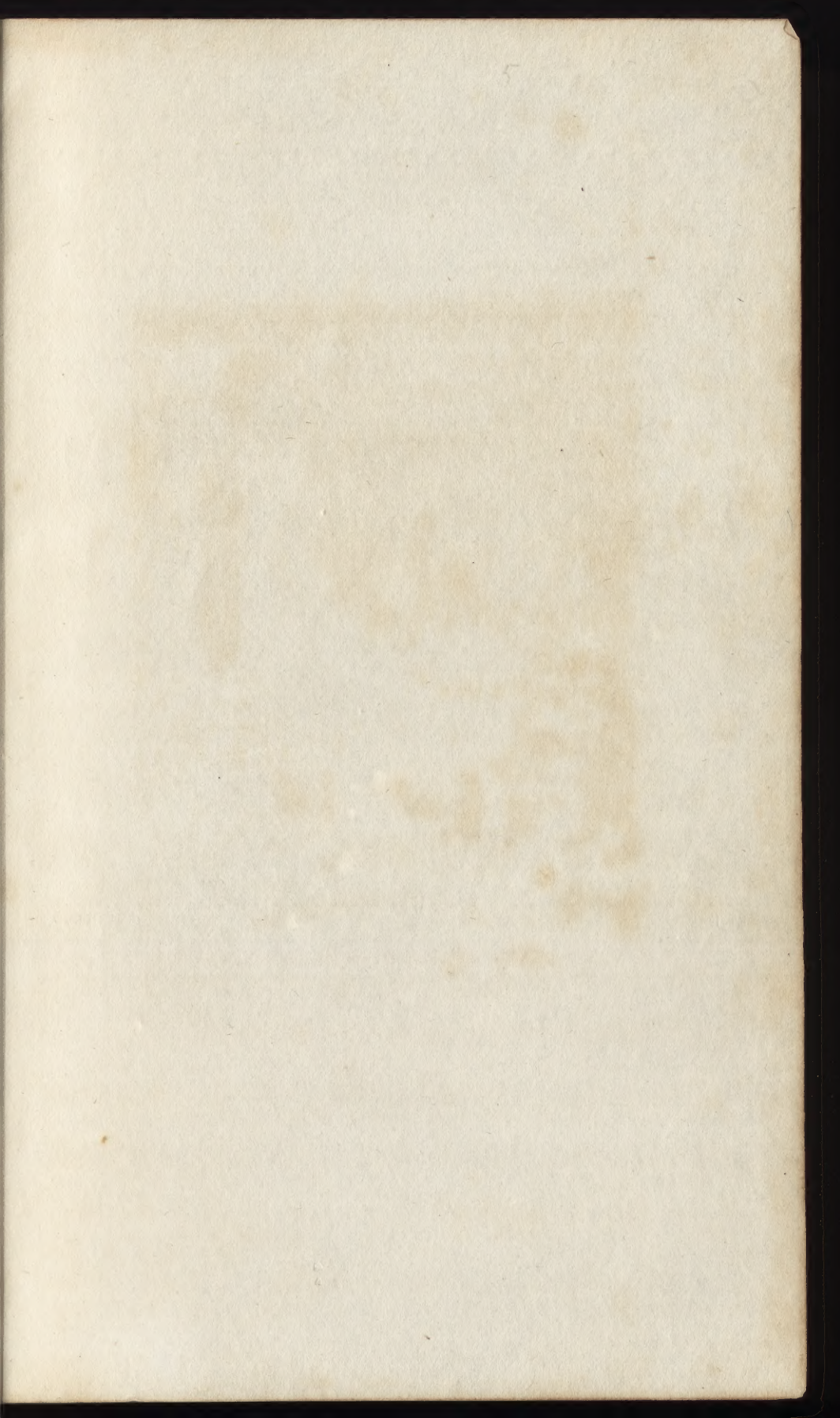
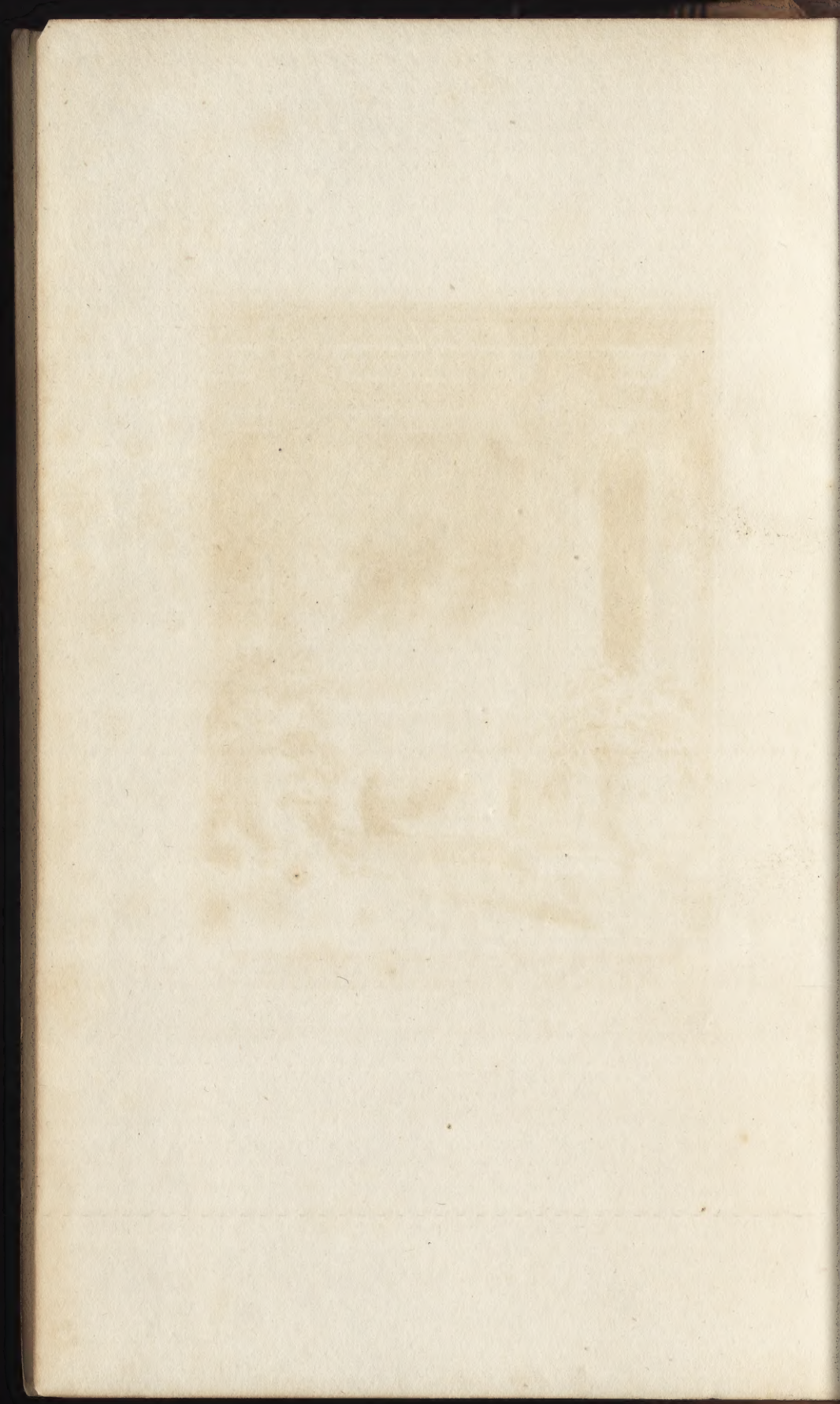


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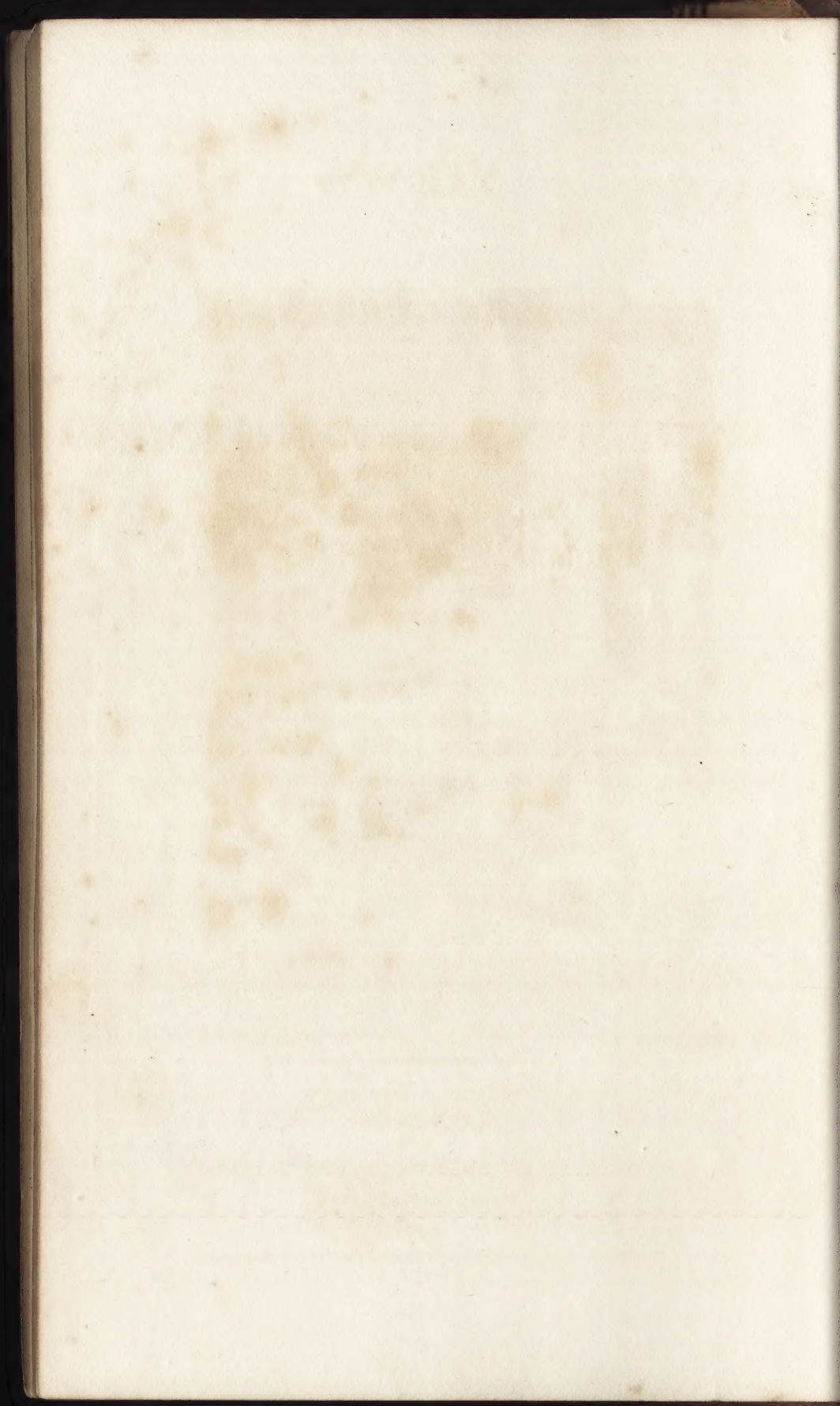




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VIEWS
OF
The Seats
OF
NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN,
IN
England, Wales, Scotland,
AND
Ireland.

BY
J. P. NEALE.

SECOND SERIES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY SHERWOOD, JONES, AND CO.
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AND
THOMAS MOULE, DUKE-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

1824.

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PUBLISHED BY SHERRARD, SON, AND CO.

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Tooke-Court, Chancery Lane.

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Marquess of Anglesey,

AND

EARL OF UXBRIDGE,

KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER,
AND OF THE ORDERS OF ST. MARIA THERESA IN AUSTRIA,

AND ST. GEORGE IN RUSSIA,

LORD LIEUTENANT, CUSTOS ROTULORUM, AND VICE
ADMIRAL OF THE COUNTY OF ANGLESEY,

RANGER OF SNOWDON FOREST,

&c. &c.

THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE SECOND SERIES

OF

VIEWS

OF THE

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IN

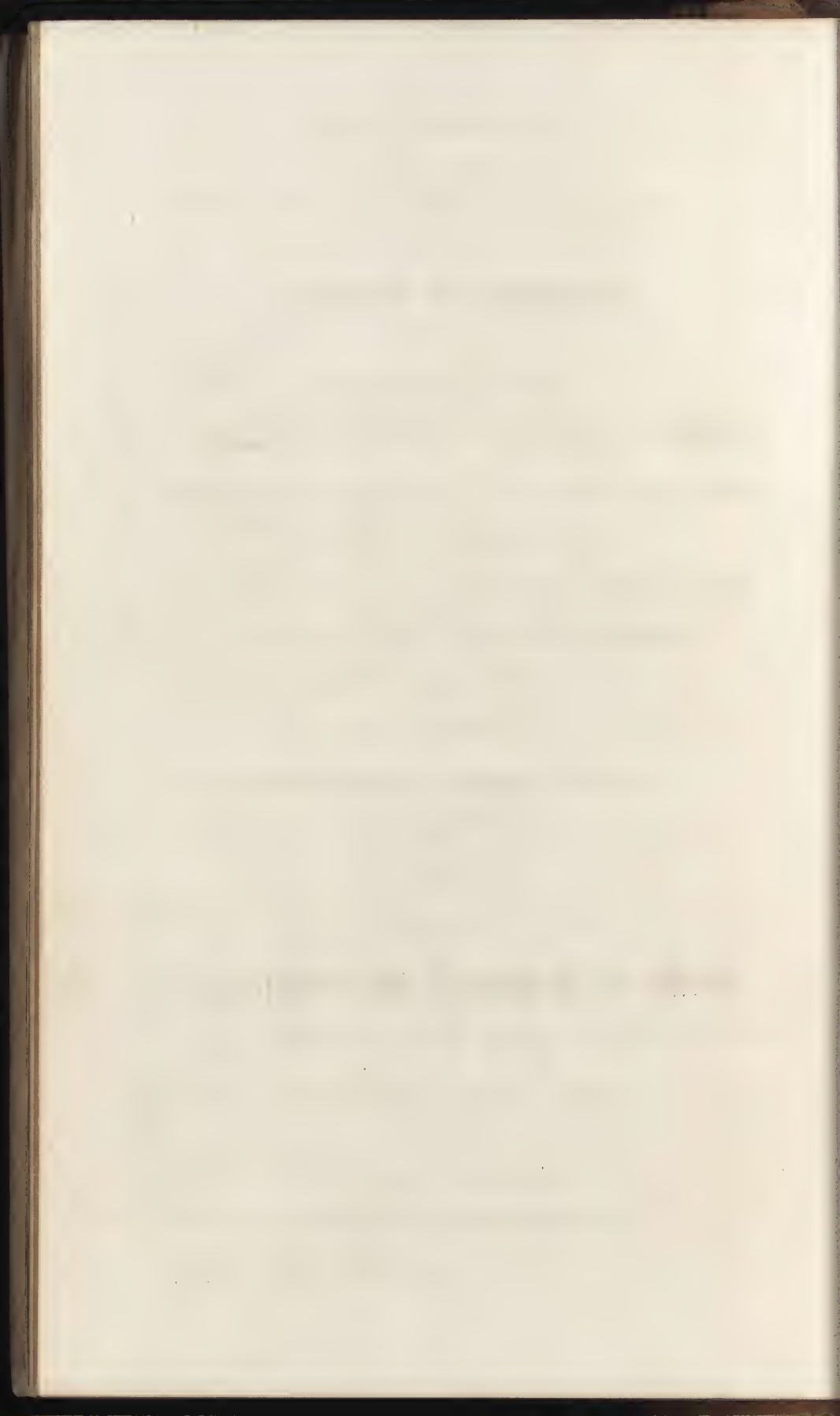
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CONTENTS OF THE FIRST VOLUME

CONTAINING SIXTY ENGRAVINGS AND FOUR VIGNETTES.

ENGLAND.

NAME.	COUNTY.	POSSESSOR.
MADINGLEY HALL.....	<i>Cambridgeshire</i> ..	SIR ST. VINCENT COTTON, BART.
DITTO, BRIDGE AND CHURCH..	VIGNETTE.
LYME HALL.....	<i>Cheshire</i>	THOMAS LEGH, ESQ. M. P.
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DITTO, INTERIOR ORATORY....	DITTO.
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DITTO, QUADRANGLE.....	DITTO.
SWILLINGTON HALL	JOHN LOWTHER, ESQ. M. P.

NORTH WALES.

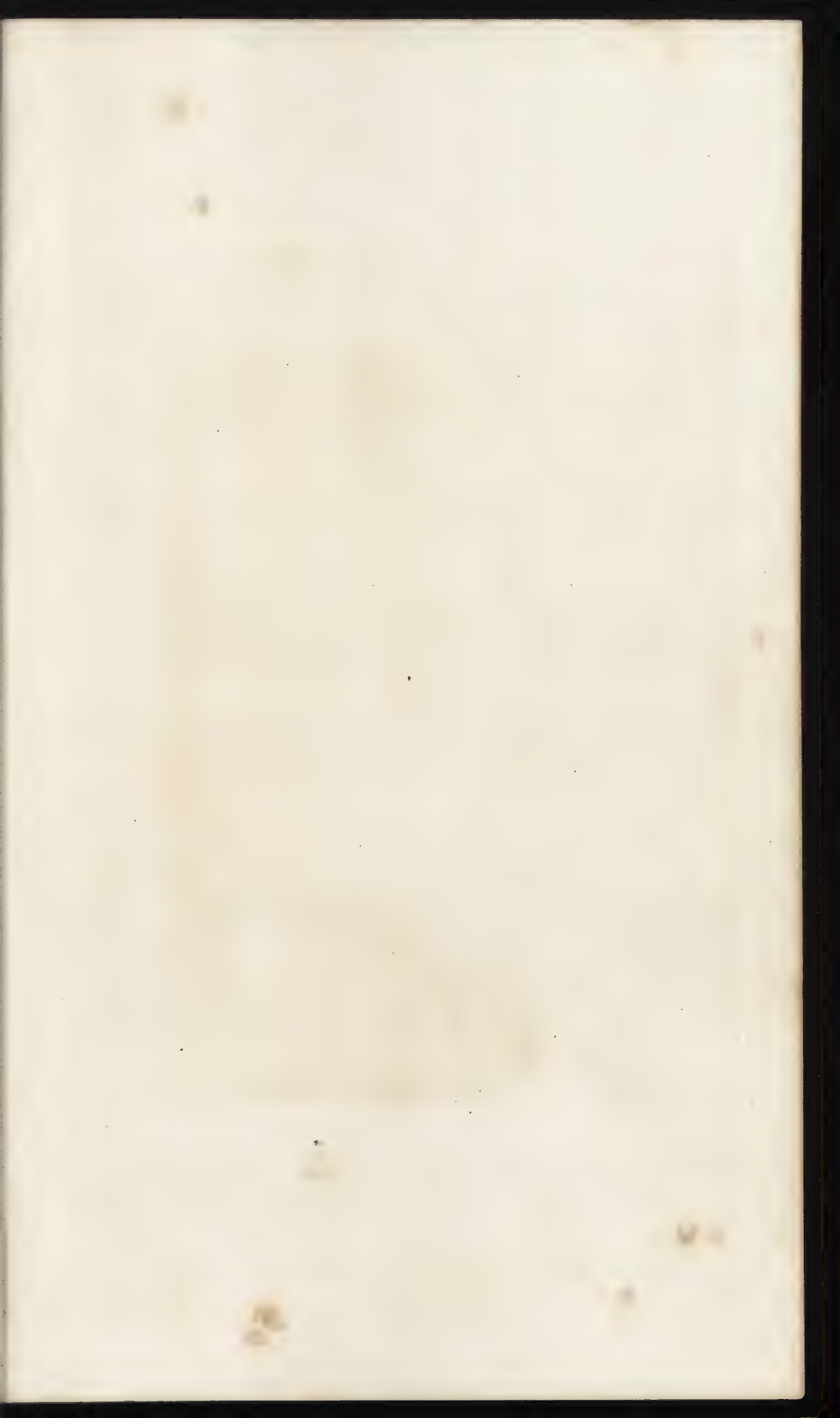
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DITTO, EAST FRONT.....	DITTO.

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DRUM.....	<i>Aberdeenshire</i>	ALEXANDER IRVINE, ESQ.
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ARMIDALE.....	<i>Inverness-shire</i> ...	LORD MACDONALD.
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CARSTAIRS.....	<i>Lanarkshire</i>	HENRY MONTEITH, ESQ. M. P.
DITTO.....	DITTO.

IRELAND.

FLESK CASTLE.....	<i>Kerry</i>	JOHN COLTSMANN, ESQ.
DITTO, GENERAL VIEW	DITTO.





Drawn by J. F. Neale.

MADINGLEY HALL.

Engraved by J. F. Neale.

Engraved by W. T. Hill, Esq.

Printed by J. F. Neale.

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Madingley Bridge and Church.

Madingley Hall, Cambridgeshire;

THE SEAT OF

SIR ST. VINCENT COTTON, BART.

THE Lordship of Madingley, which is in the Hundred of North Stow, belonged for several generations to the family of Burdeleys, or Burlewas, as the name is sometimes spelled, and afterwards to that of the Swaynes.

Serjeant Hinde, ultimately Chief Justice of the King's Bench, acquired a grant from the crown in 1543, the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Henry VIII., of the Manor of Burlewas, in Madingley. The chief part of the present Mansion was built by him, and by his son, Sir Francis Hinde. It has, however, long been the principal seat of the Cottons of Landwade, to which family it came into possession, by the marriage of Jane, the daughter and sole heiress of Edward Hinde, Esq., the grandson and heir of Sir Edward Hinde, Knt., of Madingley, and co-heir to her mother, the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Maples, Bart., of Stow, in the county of Huntingdon.

The Mansion, which, taken altogether, is really a curious specimen of architecture, is constructed chiefly with brick, but the window-cases, and various ornaments and devices are executed in stone; the arms of Hinde, with the initials of *J. H.*, are upon several parts of the building. It is stated, that Sir Francis Hinde, Knt., the son of Sir John Hinde, Knt., being possessed of the Manor of Histon St. Etheldreda, in this county, pulled down that church, and used some of the materials in the erection of this house; a splendid addition was made to it by Sir John Cotton, the second Bart., viz. the Gateway, which formed the entrance of the schools at Cambridge, and was removed to this seat upon some alterations at the University. On compartments, ornamented with tracery, are the arms of France and England, with the lion and dragon as sup-

MADINGLEY HALL, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

porters. The rose crowned, and the initials R. H., the plume of feathers, with E. P., and the arms of the several benefactors to the schools founded originally by Rotheram, Archbishop of York, in 1478. This gateway is seen on the left of the view, which is taken from the road, between which and the house is a fine piece of water. In the windows of the Mansion is some fine painted glass, and the rooms contain many portraits, amongst which are several of the Cotton family, by Sir Peter Lely and Sir Godfrey Kneller; a fine portrait of the Right Honorable James Craggs, Secretary of State, who died in 1721, and whose daughter married Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart., and another of William Stewkley, Esq., by *Walker*; an original portrait of James II. by *Kneller*; portraits of Louis XV. of France, and of Cardinal Fleury, also originals.

The Park and Pleasure Grounds are extensive, and well wooded. The Gardens underwent an improvement by the celebrated Launcelot Brown. Within the Park, and near the entrance Gate, three miles and a half from Cambridge, on the road to Huntingdon, is the Parish Church, a neat structure, with a stone spire, which is shewn in the vignette to this description rising above the trees. The Church-yard is reported to be the subject of Gray's celebrated Elegy.

The family of Cotton have been seated, from a very early period, in this county, and bear, as an armorial distinction, *sable, a chevron between three griffins' heads, erased, argent*. Sir Thomas Cotton, in the reign of Edward III., married Alice, the daughter and heiress of John de Hastings, of Landwade, by which marriage he became possessed of that estate, where the family continued to reside for some centuries. The Mansion is now converted to a farm-house, and Madingley is their chief seat. Sir John Cotton, Knt., who married the heiress of the Hinde family, was created a Baronet, July 14, 1641. He was High Sheriff of Cambridge at the commencement of the Civil War, when he immediately took up arms for the king, and proclaimed the Earl of Essex a traitor in every market-town in the county. Sir John was entrusted to carry the plate of the University of Cambridge to His Majesty at Oxford, which he safely delivered, not without difficulty, being followed by a body of Cromwell's horse; before the death of the king he retired abroad, where he lived some years, and died about 1690, æt. 74. His son, Sir John Cotton, the second Baronet, was Recorder of Cambridge, and one of their representatives in parliament during the reigns of King William and Queen Anne; he died in 1712, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John Hinde Cotton, M. P. for the town, afterwards for the county of Cambridge, who constantly opposed the administration of Sir Robert Walpole; he died in 1752, and was succeeded by his only son, Sir John Hinde Cotton, the fourth Baronet, who represented the County in several successive Parliaments, and died in 1795, æt. 77. He was succeeded by his son, Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, who died Commander in Chief of the Channel Fleet, in 1812, and was succeeded by his son, Sir St. Vincent Cotton, the present Baronet.





Drawn by J. E. Meale.

LYME HALL,
CHESHIRE.

Engraved by W. Wallis.

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LYME CAGE.

Lyme Hall, Cheshire;

THE SEAT OF

THOMAS LEGH, ESQ. M. P.

THE north-east part of this county, comprising the Hundred of Macclesfield, is exceedingly bold in its scenery. A succession of lofty eminences forms a portion of the connected chain of hills extending into Derbyshire, where they assume a rugged aspect, and farther north rise into mountains. Lyme Park is about four miles from Whaley Bridge, over the little river Goyt, which forms the boundary of the County. The Village of Disley is distant about a mile from Lyme Park, and the road from thence is pleasing and secluded. At this point is the remains of a Grand entrance Gate, opening originally to the road leading to the North Front of the Mansion, but now disused. The present Lodge, about a quarter of a mile farther, is neat, but unimportant in its character. A broad and gently winding road, more than a mile in length, displays the peculiar features of the Park, which is extensive, and partakes of the wild and romantic scenery of the neighbouring country. It is celebrated for the fine flavour of its venison, and contains a herd of wild cattle, the remains of a breed which has been kept here from time immemorial, and is supposed indigenous. Not far from the road, upon an eminence, is an ancient building called Lyme Cage, a view of which is represented in the head-piece of this account. It consists of a massive square Tower, and commands a very extensive prospect.

The venerable Mansion, built of dark colored stone, is situated in a dell, and is not discerned, from the road, until approached very near; screened by the high grounds of the Park, and backed by noble woods, it defies the wintry blast. Before the North Front is a large Entrance Court, enclosed with handsome iron palisades, entered by an ancient gate, ornamented on its piers with cumbent lions and eagles. Originally erected in the reign of Elizabeth, the characteristic features of that interesting period are observed in the plan of the House, and in the principal part of the North Front, the details of which are minutely represented in our view. The centre compartment, in which is the Entrance Porch, with stone seats on either side, is rich in architectural ornament, of the grotesque or mixed kind, which then prevailed, and bears the chief armorial quarterings of the family, eight in number, with the motto "En Dieu et ma foi." Above this, is a dial, and the whole is finished with an open pediment inclosing Minerva, which termination was the work of Giacomo Leoni, who also cased the extremities of this Front, and made considerable alterations in other parts of the building about the year 1726. The North Front most probably was originally surmounted by an open parapet. The architecture of the wings is of the Corinthian order, in fine proportion, a want of harmony with the venerable centre is the only objection. Leoni was a classical architect, and his acquirements corresponded with the progressive state of art at the time he lived; we have therefore had occasion to praise his taste in Mansions entirely of his construction, but here his talents were certainly misapplied. The modern repairs have been conducted with reference to the æra in which the Mansion was built, and great improvements have been made by the present proprietor in the spirit of the founder, under the able direction of Mr. Lewis Wyatt. These restorations are particularly apparent on the East Front, broken by numerous projections, and surmounted by statues of Actæon and Diana. On this side is a handsome Conservatory, 120 feet long.

The South Front, forming the subject of our second plate, is entirely the work of Leoni, it is raised upon a rusticated basement, and in the centre is adorned with a noble portico, which as well as the whole elevation is of the Ionic order. A Lantern Tower rises above, surmounted by balustrades of stone. On the pediment are statues of Venus, Neptune, and Pan. A piece of water before this Front has lately been filled up, and the Bowling Green destroyed. A part of the old walls and gate are still standing on the verge of the wood, opposite the front.

The West side has also been restored by the present proprietor. On this Front is a Terrace, forming a Lawn, with a pedestal and vase in the centre. In the Grounds below, a fountain is constantly playing, and the gentle murmur of a waterfall is heard rushing from the woods in the Swine Park.

LYME HALL, CHESHIRE.

The Mansion surrounds a Court or Quadrangle, in the manner of ancient times. This was faced by Leoni; it is paved, and an Arcade is continued round it except on the east side, where is the entrance to the Hall by an ascent of three flights of steps.

The Hall is spacious, its decorations are of the Ionic order, and upon the Cornice are displayed the wide spreading horns of the red deer. On the chimney-piece of stone, are sculptured helmets and swords. The dogs used for burning wood, and the fender, are ancient and fine. Above, are hung two ancient helmets, a sword and a pair of spurs, said to have been worn by Perkin à Legh, at the battle of Cressy. There are also full-length portraits of King Edward III. and the Black Prince.

The Apartments, which are of fine dimensions, are *en suite* upon the principal story, viz. the Drawing-room, the Stag Parlor, the Dining-room, the Ante-room, the Library, the Salon, the State Bed-room, the Mahogany Bed-room, the Velvet and Yellow Bed-rooms, with corresponding Dressing-rooms, are also upon this floor, and mostly hung with tapestry.

The Grand Staircase is of oak, with a handsome ceiling adorned with rich pendants, and the armorial ensign of the family, a hand bearing a banner. It leads to the upper Gallery, in which is the Knight's North-east Bed-room, the Crimson Bed-room, and a noble chamber, 119 feet in length, fronting the east, in which there are many old family portraits. The chimney-piece, in the centre, is very large, of the time of Elizabeth, with the Royal Arms and supporters in high relief over it. The Steward's room, kitchen, and offices, are upon the ground-floor, and approached from under the arcade of the court, as well as the private apartments of the family, on the North Western side of the building.

The Gallery of Communication, which is continued all round the Quadrangle, contains casts from the Phigalian Marbles, Antique Friezes, comprehending the contest between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and the Greeks and the Amazons, which formerly ornamented the Cella of the Temple of Apollo Epicurus, at Phigalia, in Arcadia.

The Drawing Room, situated at the North East angle of the building, is about 40 feet square. The ceiling is panelled, and very richly ornamented; Ionic columns support the entablature of the chimney-piece, above which are caryatides bearing a pediment, and inclosing a compartment filled with the Arms and Supporters of Queen Elizabeth, very large. Three Windows on the North side contain many coats of arms and quarterings of Legh, and of the family connexions, in ancient stained glass, while on the East is a most glorious Oriel, the mullioned compartments of which are completely filled with this splendid embellishment, comprising a series of the quartered coats of arms of the Knights of the Garter in 1586, all in ancient glass, viz. 1. George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; 2. Sir Henry Sydney; 3. Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumber-

LYME HALL, CHESHIRE.

land; 4. William Stanley, Earl of Derby; 5. Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon; 6. William Somerset, Earl of Worcester; 7. Henry Radclyffe, Earl of Sussex; 8. Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter; over which are the arms of Seymour quartering Vere. In the centre compartment of the Oriel is the Arms of King James I., with supporters, &c. A portrait of Sir Peter Legh, Kt., Arms, Sable, semée of estoiles Argent, Crest, an Armed Hand holding a Banner Argent, on which is a Cross gules: beneath, the Arms of Haydock, Gropnall, Norley, and Dalton. Also six various Coats of Arms, environed by wreaths formed of the boughs of trees, and small emblematic subjects representing the twelve calendar months. The other compartment of the Bay Window contains the following quartered coats of distinguished Knights of the Garter, viz. 1. Henry Manners, Earl of Rutland; 2. William Paulet, Earl of Winchester; 3. John Dudley, Earl of Warwick; 4. Sir Rhys Ap Thomas; 5. Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln; 6. Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland; 7. Francis Russel, Earl of Bedford; 8. Walter Devereux, Earl of Hereford. This Window is one of the handsomest decorations of the kind in the kingdom.

The most curious apartment is *The Stag Parlour*, so called from its decorations. The room is hung with tapestry, and the furniture, as in many other parts of the house, is coeval with its foundation. The ceiling is panelled, and round the room below the cornice, are twelve ornamental compartments in relief, representing the hunting of the Stag, painted in their proper colours. The ancient Chimney-piece is particularly curious: it is in three compartments, in the first are the arms and quarterings of the family, all properly blazoned. In the second is the Royal Arms, between the allegorical figures of Peace and Plenty. In the third is a view of the North front of Lyme Hall, in its original state. On the top appears a large Louvre, or lantern, which was taken down and erected in the plantation on the east side of the House, where it now stands in what is called the Lantern Wood. In the front of the House is represented the custom formerly observed here about Midsummer, of driving the deer round the Park, and collecting them in a body before the House, swimming the whole through the water.

Besides the Pictures already mentioned; in the Hall is a large full length portrait of an ancient Huntsman, and his dog; he has just killed a Buck, which lies dead at his feet. The picture bears the following inscription: "John Watson, who in the 26th year of his age, Anno 1674, commenced Keeper of Lyme Park, in which service he continued 70 years, and, Anno 1750, in the 102nd year of his age, he hunted a buck, a chase near six hours long; at which hunting, one gentleman was present, whose ancestors he had hunted with for four generations before, he being the fifth he had hunted with. Jo. Slack, pinxt; 1750." On his monument at Disley, it appears this old servant died in 1753, æt. 104.

The Grand Dining Room, on the East front, is very handsome. In

LYME HALL, CHESHIRE.

the deep Bay Window is an antique marble fountain supported by a statue. The ceiling is highly ornamented; over the doors are crests, and some rich carvings by Gibbons, tastefully introduced. In the *Library* are antique Basso-relievos, brought from Greece by the present proprietor, and inserted within the wall, with Busts over the book-cases.

The Saloon is a spacious apartment, panelled with oak, and divided into compartments by Corinthian columns, between which are emblems of the Sciences, Field Sports, &c., carved by Grinling Gibbons. At one end is a very large mirror, which reflects the lengthened vista of a suite of several chambers.

In the numerous apartments is a large collection of Family Portraits, and other pictures, of which we subjoin a list. The domestic chapel is situated at the North East angle of the house.

The Manor and Estate at Lyme was originally granted to Perkin à Legh, for his service at the battle of Cressy, and during the wars in France. After the death of Edward III., and his son, the Black Prince, he served with the same fidelity, King Richard II., but was taken at Chester, and beheaded by Henry Duke of Lancaster, who ordered his head to be set upon one of the loftiest towers of Chester. In a chapel at Macclesfield, belonging to the Leghs of Lyme, is his Monument, containing also the body of Sir Piers, his son, repaired by Sir Peter Legh, Kt. of Lyme, in 1626. Sir Thomas Legh, Kt. was slain at the Battle of Blore Heath, in 1459, where the Cheshire men are known to have been the greatest sufferers. Sir Peter Legh, his great-grandson, was created a Knight Banneret, by King Edward IV. In the church at Winwick, in Lancashire, is a Chapel belonging also to this family, where are many monuments to their memory.

Thomas Legh, Esq., the present proprietor of Lyme Hall, is the Representative in Parliament for Newton in Lancashire.

LYME HALL, CHESHIRE.

List of the principal Pictures at Lyme Hall.

Thomas Peter Legh, Esq. the father of the present Proprietor. He was M.P. for Newton in Lancashire, and Colonel of the 2nd Regiment of Fencible Light Dragoons, ob. 7 Aug. 1797.

King Charles I.

His present Majesty, when Prince of Wales, in uniform.

The Duke of York.

Richard Legh, Esq., and his Lady.

Admiral Francis Legh, and his Lady.

Queen Mary.

King Charles I.—*Vandyck*.

Queen Henrietta Maria.

Lady Berron.

Mr. and Mrs. Franks.

Sir Peter Legh, in Armour, his hand on his helmet, 26 Aug. 1346.

This is the Knight who was distinguished by his valor at the Battle of Cressy, having relieved the banner of the Black Prince, and took prisoner the Count Tankerville, Chamberlain of France, a circumstance alluded to in the armorial bearing of the family.

Thomas Legh, Esq., brother to Richard Legh, Esq., of Lyme.

Piers Legh, Esq., of Bruch, grandson to Sir Peter Legh.

Sir Peter Legh, æt. 28, motto, "Jusque a l'ors."

Richard Legh, Esq., of Lyme, temp. Charles I.

His Lady, the daughter of Sir Thomas Chichely, of Wimpole.

Henry Chichely, Abp. of Canterbury.

Sir Peter Legh's first Lady, the Lady Margaret Legh, that was the Lord Gerard of Bromley, the Master of the Rolls' daughter.—*A whole length, very fine.*

Sir Peter Legh's second Lady, æt. 59, An. 1615. Arms, Egerton.

Sir Peter Legh's Lady, æt. 90, and Child, æt. 1, who afterwards married Mr. Bold.

Sir Peter Legh's eldest son.

The Rev. Thomas Legh, third son of Sir Peter Legh.

Dr. Legh's Lady, the daughter of Sir Hugh Calveley.

John Hewitt, D.D., 1658.

King Henry IV.

King Henry VIII.

Lady Masters.

OTHER PICTURES.

A celebrated White Ox. Haydock Lodge, Jan. 18, 1774.

A White Horse, very large, with a View of Lyme Hall in its ancient state, in which it appears to be walled round.

The Fountain on the South front of Lyme Hall.





Engraved by W. G. Anderson.

ROBEY BLAIR

1877-1878

From the collection of the

U.S. National Academy of Sciences, Library of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C.

Rode Hall, Cheshire;

THE SEAT OF

RANDLE WILBRAHAM, ESQ.

THIS Seat was long in the possession of a Family which derived its name from the Estate. As far back as the Reign of Edward II. it was the residence of William de Rode, who bore for Arms, *Argent, two quatrefoils and a chief sable*; Crest, *a wolf's head sable, collared argent*; and whose descendant, Randle Rode, Esq. possessed it in the time of King Charles II., by whom it was sold to the Wilbrahams of Townsend, or Namptwich. The Wilbraham family is descended from Sir Richard de Wilburgham, who was Sheriff of Cheshire, 43 Henry III., A. D. 1259, and married two heiresses of the Houses of Vernon and of Venables, from the latter of whom the present family springs.

The eldest branch, or Wilbrahams of Woodhay, terminated in an heiress, who, in 1680, married an Earl of Dysart, and carried the possessions into that family. The second branch established itself in the fifteenth century at Townsend in Namptwich; where, as appears from King's Vale Royal, (a curious book, published in 1656, relating to the county of Chester,) they more than once received King James I. in his Progress through the county. That House is now pulled down, and one branch of the family is settled at Delamere House, near the forest of that name, and another at Rode Hall.

The present Mansion was originally erected by Randle Wilbraham, Esq., Member for Newton, in Lancashire, the thirteenth in lineal descent from Sir Richard de Wilburgham aforesaid; at whose death, in 1771, it came to his only son, who on his marriage with the niece and heiress of Sir Thomas Bootle of Lathom House, in Lancashire, took the name and arms of Bootle, in addition to his own. He died in 1796, and was succeeded in his Cheshire estates, by his second son, the present possessor, by whom the House has been enlarged and improved; and who has erected a large and handsome conservatory at the entrance, and has also laid out the grounds in modern style, which are beautifully sloped down to a piece of water, a mile in length. From the opposite side of the water the House is seen to great advantage, and this is the spot chosen

RODE HALL, CHESHIRE.

for our drawing. The view from the House is extensive, and commands a great part of Cheshire, with the Hills of Delamere Forest, and the rock on which are the ruins of Beeston Castle. At the back of the House is the hill of Molecop or Mowcop, which divides the counties of Stafford and Chester, and is of great height, so as to be visible from almost the whole of Cheshire. The Tower on the summit is the property of Mr. Wilbraham.

The Estate is situated in the Township of Old Rode, in the Hundred of Northwich, within a short distance of the borders of Staffordshire, between the two roads from London to Liverpool, one passing by Congleton, the other by Brereton Green, and a mile from the Wilbraham Arms, an Inn on the latter road, about one hundred and fifty-eight miles from London, and about four from the ancient Town of Sandbach. The Grand Trunk, or Staffordshire Canal, runs through a part of the estate, and leaves the county at Lawton, about two miles from Rode Hall, celebrated for its Salt-works. The Arms of Wilbraham are, *Argent, three bends wavy, azure.* Crest, *a wolf's head erased argent.*





Drawn by J. P. Neale

Engraved by T. Jessop

SOMERFORD BOATHALL.

CLAREMONT

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Somerford-Booths Hall, Cheshire;

THE SEAT OF

CLEMENT SWETENHAM, ESQ.

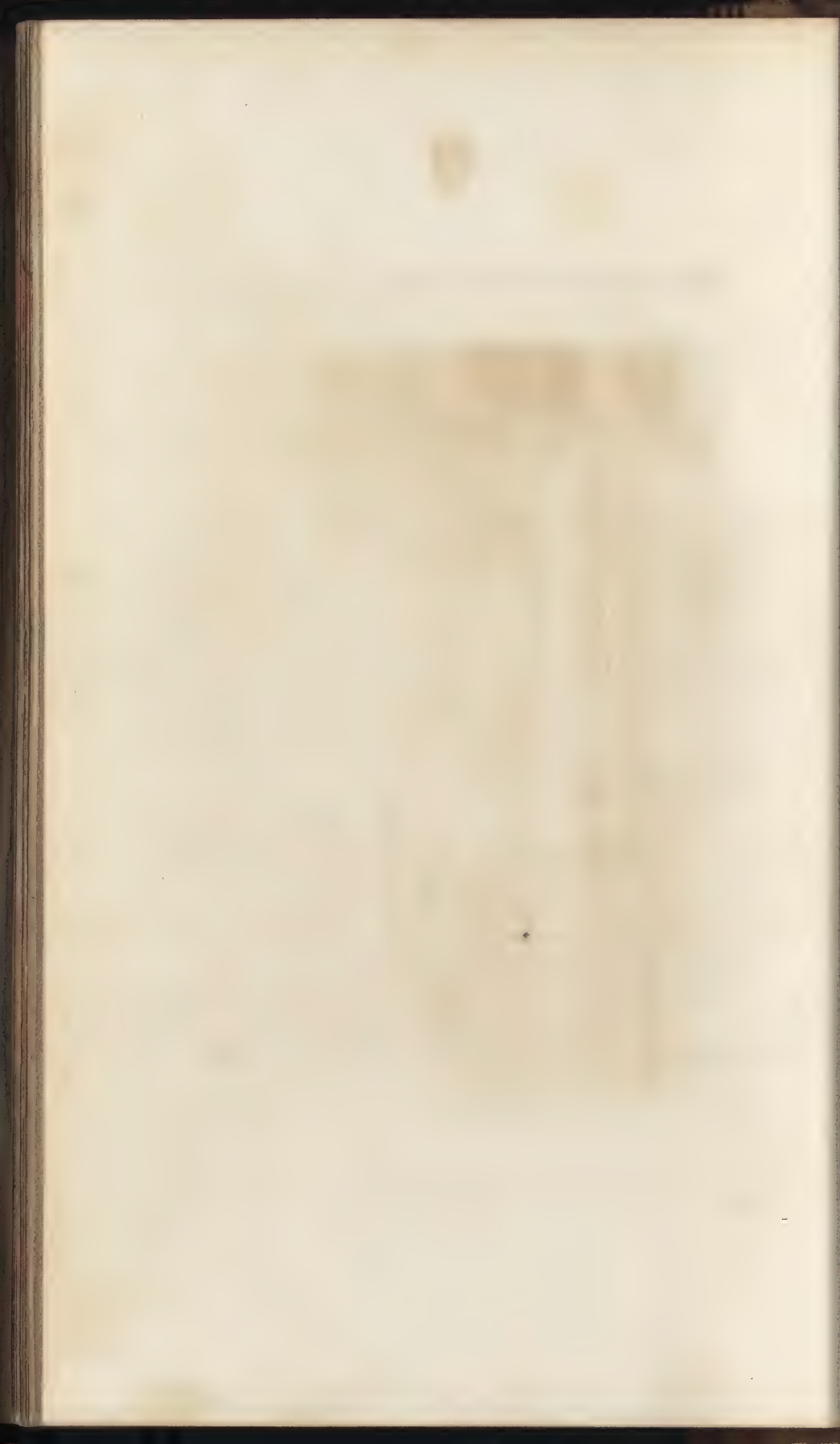
THIS ancient Mansion of the family of Swetenham is three miles north-west from the town of Congleton, on the right of the high road, leading from thence to Holmes Chapel. Its situation is extremely pleasant, on the banks of the Dane, a small river, which after flowing through a delightful part of the county, joins the Weaver near Northwich.

The House was erected in 1612, the tenth year of the reign of James I., and retains all the principal features of its original character, in the peculiar style of its architecture. On the north front are bold projections, terminating in pointed gables, with windows labelled; the mullions also are of stone. Until within these few years the whole was surrounded by a moat, now filled up.

Some alterations and considerable improvements have been made by its present possessor from designs by, and under the direction of Webb, particularly with regard to the interior, where the arrangements have been calculated to increase the convenience, without destroying the effect, of an ancient family residence. The Morning-room, so called, is panelled with old oak, and corresponds in its decoration with the early date of the Mansion. The plate represents the South front, upon which is a large Bay window, much admired.

The home view over the rich valley of the Dane, is picturesque and beautiful, having in the back ground a chain of hills between those striking objects, Mole Cop and Cloud End; the former elevated 1091 feet above the sea at low water mark.

Somerford-Booths is a Township of the Parish of Astbury, in the Hundred of Macclesfield. In the Mother Church of Astbury, one mile from Congleton, are monuments of the Swetenham family, who are of considerable antiquity in this county, tracing their lineal descent from the early period of Edward I., and which appears in an emblazoned pedigree on vellum, in possession of the family.





Markeaton Hall, Derbyshire;

THE SEAT OF

FRANCIS MUNDY, ESQ. M. P.

MARKEATON, in the hundred of Morleston, lies about one mile and a half north-west from the town of Derby. This estate has been in the possession of the family of Mundy from the early period of Henry VIII. Sir John Mundy, Knight, was Lord Mayor of the city of London in the year 1522; he died in 1537, at which time he possessed not only the manors of Markeaton, Mackworth, and Allestry, but a considerable extent of land at Little Chester, a Roman station, in this county, and at Findern, which latter is about four miles and a half south-west from Derby. The mansion is large, and appears to have been erected about the year 1720; the centre is ornamented with a pediment, and vases are ranged on the parapet, besides which, there is little of architectural decoration: the whole is constructed of red brick, with stone quoins, and casings to the windows; some additions of a modern character appear on the north side. The house fronts the east, and commands a beautiful view of the grounds, which are well wooded, and adorned by a fine piece of water, on the opposite side of which, rises a small eminence covered with plantations; the surrounding country for some miles is of the most pleasing description. Our View of the Mansion was taken in the meadow, near the water, directly opposite the principal front.

Francis Mundy, Esq., of this place, was High Sheriff for Derby in 1617, and John Mundy, Esq. in 1659 and 60. He was succeeded in his estate by Francis Mundy, Esq., who was also High Sheriff in 1694.

The late Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, Esq. of Markeaton, published, in 1768, a collection of poems of great merit, and was also the author of a long and beautiful description of Needwood Forest, written in four feet couplets. He married in 1770 Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir Robert Burdett, Bart. of Foremark, in this county. He was chosen High Sheriff for Derbyshire in 1772, and died in 1815. The Grand Jury of the County, regarding his merit in a superior light, placed a well-executed bust of him by Chantry in the County Hall, with an inscription recording his character and public services. His father was Member of

MARKEATON HALL, DERBYSHIRE.

Parliament for the town of Leicester, and his cousin, the late Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., of Shipley, three miles from Derby, was the father of the late Duchess of Newcastle, and Member of Parliament for Derbyshire.

Markeaton is a township belonging to the parish of Mackworth, situated in a remarkably healthful part of the county, but in consequence of the inhabitants removing to Mackworth, this hamlet is said to have declined. The Church is a neat structure with a spire, and the chancel is very handsome. The population in 1811 consisted of one hundred and ninety-nine persons.

The gallant Lord Audley, who was so instrumental in obtaining the glorious victory at Poitiers, in the twentieth year of the reign of Edward III., is thought by Pilkington, who wrote a history of Derbyshire in 1789, to have resided at Markeaton, and he quotes Stowe's Annals to prove, that in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Edward I., Touchet Lord Audley held *Merton*, in this county.





Engraved by F. Egbert

TRENTON HALL ALBANY

Tissington Hall, Derbyshire;

THE SEAT OF

SIR HENRY FITZHERBERT, BART.

THE entrance gate to this ancient Mansion is about four miles from the town of Ashborne, on the road from thence to Buxton, and opens to a remarkably fine avenue, more than half a mile in length, but which is not continued quite up to the house. On the left of this avenue is a clump of trees, under which it is said Congreve wrote one of his comedies. The carriage front, represented in the view, is towards the village, having before it a court, enclosed by a wall, and a curious gateway, coeval with the house, consisting of an arch, surmounted by a bold cornice, almost concealed by the woodbine which has entwined the fretwork of the parapet. The mansion was most probably erected in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth; a few alterations in the windows are evident, but it otherwise preserves its original character; the whole is of stone. Over the arch of the entrance porch, is a square compartment, sculptured with the family arms, viz. *Gules, three lions rampant, or*; within a mantle, above which is the helmet and crest, *an arm and gauntlet erect*; within the porch are several pieces of old armour, and the heraldic bearing again blazoned in proper colours. The Porch opens to a very handsome dining-room, panelled with oak, but coloured white. The chimney-piece reaches to the ceiling, and is very much admired, both on account of its elegance and just design, and also of the beauty of its workmanship. It is built of the Hopton-wood stone in this county. The Western Drawing-room is of a more modern construction, and is furnished in very good taste. The pictures are, a very good copy of Raphael's Holy Family; a portrait of Mrs. Fitzherbert, wife of William Fitzherbert, Esq. M. P., and daughter of Lyttleton Meynell, Esq., of Bradley Hall, in this county. This is the lady, of whose understanding and talents Dr. Johnson has so highly spoken in several of his works:—it is a very good picture by Hudson. A portrait of the late Sir William Fitzherbert, painted at Rome by Battoni, when he was travelling with the late Duke of Devonshire. A portrait of Sir William's sister, Selina, wife of the late Henry Gally Knight, Esq., of Langood and Firbeck in Yorkshire, and a portrait of Lord St.

TISSINGTON HALL, DERBYSHIRE.

Helens, both by Angelica Kauffman. Two full-length pictures of the late King and Queen, by Romney. A portrait of the present Lady Fitzherbert, by Sir William Beechey; and an excellent bust of Lord St. Helens, by Nollekens, one of the latest works of that celebrated sculptor. Over this dining-room, is a room lighted by the fine mullioned bay-window above the porch. The chimneys are composed of short columns with Doric mouldings.

On the garden front of the mansion is a fine open view of the country towards Ashborne.

Nearly opposite the house is the Parish Church, where are some fine old family monuments; it is dedicated to St. Mary, and was formerly appropriated to the priory of Tutbury; Sir Henry Fitzherbert is now the patron. At the foot of the eminence, on which the Church stands, is the Hall Well, under a large alcove of stone, remarkable for a custom, which has long continued. Every Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day, which in 1823 happened on the 8th of May, the well is decorated with boughs of trees, garlands of flowers, &c. placed in various fancy devices. On this occasion, the recess and wall at the back of the well were covered with a profusion of laurel branches, interspersed with daffodils, Chinese roses, and marsh marigolds. Over the spring was placed a square board, surmounted by a crown, composed of white and red daisies; the board being covered with moss, there was written upon it, in red daisies, "While he blessed them, he was carried up into heaven." After the service at the Church, where the Psalms and Gospels were omitted, the congregation walked in procession to the Hall Well, where the first Psalm for the day was read, and another sung; they then proceeded to all the other wells in the village, where the rest of the service was performed.

The family of Fitzherbert have been seated at Tissington ever since the reign of King Henry V.; and at Norbury and Somerset Herbert in this county, since the conquest. John, a younger son of Sir Nicholas Fitzherbert, of Tissington, was sheriff of Derbyshire, in 1602. Sir John, his son, served the same office in 1624: his lineal descendant, William Fitzherbert, Esq. of Tissington, was M. P. for Derby, in 1762, and, in 1768, recorder of the same place, and a Lord of Trade and Plantations; he was the intimate friend and companion of Johnson, Burke, Garrick, and all the celebrated literati of the last age; his only surviving son is the Right Honourable Alleyne Fitzherbert, Lord St. Helens. William, his eldest son, was recorder of Derby, and in 1783, was created a Baronet; he died in 1791, and was succeeded by Sir Anthony Perrin Fitzherbert, Bart. who died in 1799, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Henry Fitzherbert, the present Baronet.





Engraved by J. Smith

BUCKLAND ABBEY

By J. Smith

Printed by J. Smith

London

A view of the Abbey and the surrounding landscape, showing the river and the distant hills.

Buckland Filleigh, Devonshire ;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN INGLETT FORTESCUE, ESQ.

BUCKLAND FILLEIGH, in the Hundred of Shebbear, and Deanery of Torrington, lying about seven miles from Hatherleigh, in the North of Devonshire, "was the ancient inheritance of Filleighs, Knights, who held lands in Hartleigh in this parish, in the time of Edward I. From this Family, by the daughter of Densell, that wedded the heir of Wear, these lands came to Martin Fortescue, and by him and his wife were given to their youngest son, William," says Risdon, and was originally spelt Bocland, being the registered lands of Filleigh, the Lord of the Manor, and Founder of the Church.

The Mansion, built with stone, and presenting in its Southern front the figure of the Roman F, the initial letter of its possessor's name, is of early date, and stands nearly in the midst of the Manor, on a rising ground, declining on every side except on the Western, where a gentle ascent screens it from the rains from that quarter. On the north and east, the lawn on which the house stands, descends to a small stream; beyond this rise high grounds, covered with thriving plantations and woods, through which, a very fine drive, three miles in extent, has been made, opening at intervals on a noble terrace, and presenting, at various points, striking views of the home woods, the distant country being bounded by the mountainous summits of Dartmoor. The South Front opens on an undulating lawn of about forty acres. This also slopes gradually to a small and picturesque lake, covered throughout the year with wild fowl, and thence rises to a noble wood that bounds the horizon. This wood contains upwards of one hundred and eighty acres, and consists of majestic oaks, the underwood being entirely of holly. In the Great Wood are two roads for catching woodcocks, where, by means of nets, these birds are taken in the morning or evening, on leaving or returning to the wood, at times in considerable quantities. Through its eastern part is the principal approach to the House, which has within a few years undergone very considerable alterations and improvements: the additions, as well as the original building, being coated with Roman cement, the whole assumes an elegant appearance. The Eastern Front is adorned with a granite portico of the Grecian Doric order, of im-

posing size, but the principal entrance is on the north, under a Doric colonnade, also of granite, which affords the convenience of a sheltered carriage-way. The interior arrangement is replete with comfort; various rooms of large dimensions communicate with each other by means of a saloon, vestibule, and hall; from the latter is an oak staircase of elegant design. The offices are very commodious, and adjoining are the stables, situated on the west side of the house, concealed by plantations; they surround an extensive quadrangle, and are admirably arranged. The gardens rank among the best in the county.

The common ancestor of the ancient and widely-spreading family of Fortescue, appears to have settled at Wymondeston, or Wimpston, in the parish of Modbury in this county, at a period little subsequent to the Conquest, and during the reign of William I.

The pedigrees of the family derive its descent from Sir Richard Le Forte, a person of extraordinary strength and courage, who distinguished himself under the Duke of Normandy, in his expedition against England, A. D. 1066, bearing a large shield before the Duke, at the sanguinary and decisive Battle of Hastings; and was exposed to imminent danger, having three horses killed under him: he received a grant of "Wympstone" from the Conqueror, as a reward for his great bravery.

The Motto used by the Family, time immemorial, is evidently in allusion to the above;—"Forte scutum salus ducum." Sir Adam, son of Sir Richard, was also a principal commander in the Battle of Hastings, and behaved so valiantly as to be particularly rewarded for his services, and was the first who bore the name of Fortescue. The next, of whom we find any particular mention, is John Fortescue, who received a grant and confirmation by letters patent of Wimpston, from King John, in the tenth year of his reign, A. D. 1209. His son, Sir Richard Fortescue, was grandfather to Adam Fortescue, who in the thirtieth of Edward I. on the fourth of April, 1302, granted "an annual rent of seven shillings, which Richard, son of Phelip Gretun, used to pay him for his tenement at Wymonston," to Henry Lopperigge. To the deed is affixed an oval seal, whereon is a star, with the words "Sigillum Adæ Fortescue" surrounding it.

His son and heir, another Adam Fortescue, married Ann, the co-heiress of De La Port, of Old Port in Modbury; he had three sons, William, the eldest, Sir Richard, and Sir Nicholas: the two last were Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. William married Alice, daughter of Walter Strechlegh, in the reign of Edward III.; his son, William, married the co-heiress of Beauchamp, of Ryme in Dorsetshire, by whom he had two sons, William and Sir John Fortescue, who was at the Battle of Agincourt, and was Captain of Meaux, the capital of La Brie in Champagne, in the ninth year of the reign of Henry V. William continued of Wimpston, or Winston, as then written, and was also ancestor of the Fortescues of

BUCKLAND FILLEIGH, DEVONSHIRE.

Preston and Spridleston, all now extinct in the male line. Sir John, was ancestor of the Fortescues of Shipham, Wood, Fallopit, Hollacomb, Weare Giffard, Filleigh or Philley, and Buckland Filleigh, all in Devonshire; of those of Mawgan and Penwarne in Cornwall; Punsborne in Hertfordshire; Falkbourn in Essex; and Salden in Buckinghamshire. All these, except of Filleigh, Weare Giffard, and Buckland Filleigh; are also extinct in the male line of the elder branch.

The learned Sir John Fortescue, in the time of Henry VI., Lord Chief Justice of England in 1442, and Lord Chancellor of England in 1461, is in some pedigrees represented as the son of Sir Henry Fortescue, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, in the fourth year of the reign of Henry VI., but in others, which seem to correspond better with dates, as a younger brother of Sir Henry, and son of Sir John, Captain of Meaux.

Martin Fortescue, son of the Chancellor, married the heiress of Denzell or Densell, of Weare Giffard, representative through the Trewens, of the ancient family of Giffard. His second son William Fortescue, married the heiress of Atkins, of Milton Abbott, and was of Buckland Filleigh, which had been settled on him by his mother, as the inheritance of her ancestors the Filleighs.

William Fortescue, the eighth in lineal descent of this branch, was Master of the Rolls; he married one of the co-heiresses of Fortescue, of Fallopit, and left an only daughter, married to John Spooner, Esq. by whom she had no surviving issue. John Fortescue, a cousin german of the Master of the Rolls, whose father, George, had married the heiress of the Spridleston branch, became the representative of this branch also, and possessed Buckland Filleigh. He died without issue, leaving a sister Rebecca, who married Caleb Inglett, Esq. son of Caleb Inglett, by the heiress of Cruwys of Ashburton; their son Richard took the name of Fortescue in 1777, and was father of John Inglett Fortescue, Esq. the present representative of this and the Spridleston branch, and possessor of Buckland Filleigh. Mr. Fortescue by his first wife has one son, John Dicker Inglett Fortescue, Esq. His second wife, lately deceased, was one of the four co-heiresses of Marwood of Sutton, and relict of Henry Stevens, Esq. of Cross, both in this county.

A Sir Faithful Fortescue, sixth in descent from Martin, and third son of John Fortescue, of Buckland Filleigh, settled in Ireland in the reign of James I., was governor of Knockfergus in 1620, and ancestor of the Earls of Clermont, and of the present Viscount Clermont.

An Arthur Fortescue, eighth in descent from Martin, married a co-heiress of Elford of Shipstor, by a co-heiress of Copleston, and was the ancestor of the present Earl Fortescue, of Castle Hill.

Sir Adrian Fortescue, of the Falkborne family, was porter of the town of Calais; and was created a Knight Banneret, by King Henry

BUCKLAND FILLEIGH, DEVONSHIRE.

VII.; his son, Sir John Fortescue of Salden in Buckinghamshire, was "Overseer of Queen Elizabeth's Studies," Master of the Great Wardrobe to King Henry VIII. A Privy Counsellor, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Sir John Fortescue, of Punsborne, brother of Sir Adrian, is called "Knight of the Body to King Henry VII." He was Sheriff of Essex, A. D. 1481, and of Hertfordshire, A. D. 1486.

Sir *Fraunces* Fortescue, of the Preston family, was made Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of James I.

Younger branches of the Fortescues of Buckland Filleigh settled at Shebbear, Hatherleigh, Milton Abbot, Northam, Parkham, and High Bickington, all in Devonshire.

Lewis Fortescue, a younger son of the Spridleston family, was one of the Barons of the Exchequer, in the reign of Henry VIII. Sir Edmund Fortescue, fifth in descent from him, was a zealous royalist during the civil war; he was knighted by King Charles I., and created a Baronet A. D. 1664. The title became extinct on the death of his son Sir Sandys Fortescue, in 1683.

Peter Fortescue, a descendant from the heiress of the Fortescues of Wood, who married one of the Fortescues of Preston, was created a Baronet 29th January, 1667, but on his death without male issue this title also became extinct.

Edmund, a younger son of Hugh Fortescue, Esq. of Filleigh, who died in 1661, having married the daughter of Henry Aland, Esq. of Waterford; his son Sir John Fortescue Aland, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, was created Baron Fortescue of Credan, in Ireland; which title became extinct in 1776.

The Parish Church of Buckland Filleigh, standing a few paces only from the East Front of the House, embosomed in trees, is a small ancient building, covered with ivy to the summit of the tower; attached to the North East corner is a Mausoleum belonging to the Fortescues, and within the Church are several ancient monuments to different members of the family. The Church-yard is remarkable for its sequestered beauty.





Drawn by J.E. Neale.

DEWS HALL.

J. V. H. S.

Engraved by T. Barber

Printed and Published by J. V. H. S. at the Office of the Engraver, No. 1, Broad Street, London, W. 1.

By J. V. H. S.

Dews Hall, Essex;

THE SEAT OF

WILLIAM JOSEPH LOCKWOOD, ESQ.

THIS agreeable residence is situated in the parish of Lambourne, about one mile from Abridge, and fourteen from the metropolis. The principal front, represented in our view, is to the north, and commands an extensive prospect towards Epping Place. On the east are Hill Hall, the seat of Sir Thomas Smijth, Bart., and Stapleford Tawney; on the west, High Beech, with the villages of Chigwell and Loughton.

The original Mansion, a brick building of some antiquity, was considerably enlarged by Richard Lockwood, Esq. about the year 1735, with much judgment, and a display of taste in the architecture.

The name of the Manor is variously written in records, as Dagew, Dawes, Dewx, Deux, or Dews Hall, and is first mentioned in a deed of 1505, 21 of Henry VII., though there is great probability, that, in the 14th century, it belonged to one of Robert Williams' Lords, either Thomas Russell, John de Lancaster, or Richard de Willeby. However, Reginald Bysmere, who departed this life on 15th August, 1505, held this Manor of Dawes Hall, of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, as of his Hundred of Ongar by fealty, and rent of two shillings per ann. called Ward's silver, and performing white service at the Ward-staff in Ongar Hundred.

The Duke of Buckingham was descended from Ann, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, the seventh son of King Edward III., and Eleanor, heiress of the Bohuns, Earls of Essex, &c. Upon account of his near alliance to the Plantagenets, he was inconsiderate enough to give vent to expressions, whence might be inferred the existence of a claim to the throne, for which, after a trial by his peers, he was beheaded on Tower Hill, 17th May, 1521, and his immense estates confiscated.

After this circumstance, it is inferred, that this property was bestowed upon Sir William Sulyard, Knt., by Henry VIII.

William, the son and heir of Reginald Bysmere, then aged twenty-three years, it appears by inquisition, taken 22 Henry VII. held this Manor, as also that of Leventhorp at Wenington, in Chafford Hundred; but, in

DEWS HALL, ESSEX.

1539, it was held by Sir William Sulyard of the king, as of the Wardstaff by fealty, and rent of eight pence half-penny per ann.; and, by a description then given, this Manor appeared to consist of four hundred acres of pasture and arable, twelve acres of meadow, and twenty of wood, from which, it is supposed, the estate consisted of two parcels.

Sir William Sulyard appears, likewise, to have held the manor of Otes, in the parish of Laver, at his death, 25th March, 1539; from which time, until 1621, no authentic accounts of the possessors of Dews Hall have been obtained; but it is known to have belonged to the family of Palmer, from an epitaph in Epping Church, to Thomas Palmer Esq., the son of Henry Palmer, of Dews Hall in Lambourne, who departed this life May 28, 1621. By a descendant of the above, the estate was sold to Catlyn Thorowgood, Esq., Chief Factor to the South Sea Company at Vera Cruz and Porto Bello, and Sheriff of this County in 1729. Upon his decease, 13th November, 1732, it devolved to his son, Pate Thorowgood, Esq., who disposed of the whole to Richard Lockwood, Esq., M. P. for Hindon in 1713, for London in 1722, and for Worcester in 1734. He was an eminent Turkey merchant, and by his wife Matilda, the daughter of George Vernon, Esq. of Sudbury in Derbyshire, he left on his decease, 31st August, 1756, five sons, the eldest of whom, Richard Lockwood, Esq., succeeded him in this estate, and died 25th March, 1797, without issue, when the property descended to his third brother, the Rev. Edward Lockwood, Rector of Kingsthorp, in Northamptonshire, who married Lucy, the daughter and coheir of the Rev. William Dowdeswell, Rector of Kingham, Oxfordshire; and dying January 22, 1802, the estate devolved to his grandson, the present proprietor, who married Rachel, the daughter of Sir Mark Wood, Bart. of Gatton Park, in Surrey, and some time M. P. for that borough.

List of the Pictures at Dews Hall.

A Portrait of Richard Lockwood, Esq. of Gayton, Northamptonshire.

Richard Lockwood, Esq., M. P., and his wife, Matilda, daughter of George Vernon, Esq. of Sudbury, Derbyshire, with their two youngest children, William and Matilda.

Sir John Walter, Bart. of Saresden, in Oxfordshire, and Elizabeth, his Lady, the daughter of Sir Thomas Vernon, of Twickenham Park, Middlesex, afterwards third wife of Simon, first Viscount Harcourt.

Richard, John, Henry, Edward, James, and Thomas Lockwood, with their Nurse, Mary Hitchcock, playing with a Mastiff and Greyhound.

George Vernon, Esq. with his grandson George Venables, first Lord Vernon, and

his three wives, viz. 1. Mary, the daughter of Lord Howard of Effingham, ob. 1740; 2. Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Lee, of Hartwell, Bucks, ob. 1742; 3. Martha, sister of Simon, Earl Harcourt.

Anne, the daughter of the Rev. Edward Lockwood, who first married George Drake, Esq., and, secondly, George Fuller, Esq.—*Angelica Kauffman*.

Two Views of Gatton Park, in Surrey, from the pencil of Sir John Paul, Bart.

Anna Catherina, only sister of George, first Lord Vernon, wife of Richard Lockwood, Esq. ob. 1757; and Lady Elizabeth Aislabie, daughter of John, sixth Earl of Exeter, wife of William Aislabie, Esq.

Robert Foley, D.D., Dean of Worcester, and Rector of Kingham, Oxfordshire.





Engraved by J. G. Smith. Published by J. G. Smith, 10, New Street, London.

THE MUSEUM
F. H. H.

Printed by J. G. Smith.





Drawn by J. J. Noale.

HILL HALL, (INTERIOR VIEW OF THE HALL) ESSEX.

Engraved by W. Deeble.

Printed and Sold by J. E. Neale, 18, Bonnet St. Blackfriars Road & Sherwood, Jones & Co. Westminster New.

Hill Hall, Essex;

THE SEAT OF

SIR THOMAS SMYTHE, BART.

HILL HALL, sixteen miles from London, and three miles and a half south-east from Epping, in the parish of Theydon Mount, stands upon a commanding eminence. It was founded in the early part of the reign of Elizabeth, by an ancestor of the present possessor, the learned Sir Thomas Smythe, Knt., Secretary of State to King Edward VI., and to Queen Elizabeth. In the choice of situation, its founder has certainly shewn his judgment in an eminent degree, by the selection of a spot which has obtained the approbation of succeeding ages. The interior of the House, the Hall, and the Court, command particular attention from the peculiarity of the style of architecture, which appears to have been formed upon the best Italian models of that age. The whole edifice was designed by Sir Thomas Smythe himself, who, during his travels in that country, is supposed to have arranged his plans with the assistance of John of Padua, an architect of eminence, as well as by his own observations upon contemporary buildings. The Mansion, of which we have given the Garden front in Plate I., is quadrangular, the length of each front being about one hundred and forty feet.

The Hall, of which our second Plate presents a View, is fifty-six feet long, by thirty wide, and is twenty-five feet high. The suite of rooms on the east are handsome, and of good dimensions, being about thirty-three feet by twenty; they contain several very fine pictures, particularly a small portrait of Sir Thomas Smythe, by *Titian*, painted in Italy, when Sir Thomas was on his travels in that country; another portrait of the same learned statesman, by *Hans Holbein*; Queen Elizabeth, by *Zuccherro*; Joan of Arc, by *Holbein*; portraits of Charles I. and II.; Henry VIII., by *Holbein*; together with several family portraits by those esteemed masters, *Sir Peter Lely*, *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, and *Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

HILL HALL, ESSEX.

The Church of Theydon Mount was partly destroyed by lightning, and rebuilt by Sir William Smyth, Knt., nephew of Sir Thomas Smythe, Knt., Secretary of State; the Rectory, and Stapleford Tawney Church, are so situated as to form extremely interesting objects from the Mansion. The monuments of this family in the Church of Theydon Mount are very curious, and worthy of inspection.

List of Pictures at Hill Hall, 1824.

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| <p>A finely painted portrait, inscribed on the right hand corner, "Henry III. Roy de France et de Bologne, &c."</p> <p>Two Landscapes—<i>F. J. Manskirch</i>, 1807.</p> <p>Portrait of Sir — Brand, of Hampton Court, in Herefordshire—<i>Kneller</i>, 1671. A half length.</p> <p>James Smyth, Esq. Half length—<i>Kneller</i>.</p> <p>His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Parkhurst, of Purford, in Surrey—<i>Ditto</i>.</p> <p>Two Architectural Compositions by <i>Ghisolfi</i>, from the Gallery at Wanstead.</p> <p>A Sea-piece, in the manner of <i>Calicot</i>.</p> <p>A Market Scene in Venice—<i>Caravaggio</i>.</p> <p>A Snow-piece—<i>Vermeulan</i>.</p> <p>Portrait of a Gentleman in Spanish Costume. A very fine picture three-quarter length—<i>Master unknown</i>.</p> <p>Three Sea-pieces, very much in the manner of <i>Vandervelde</i>.</p> <p>King Henry VIII.—<i>Hans Holbein</i>.</p> | <p>Snow-piece, with figures—<i>Morland</i>.</p> <p>Dead Game.</p> <p>Boy with a flute, a head, like <i>Murillo</i>.</p> <p>A Girl. A Head.</p> <p>A Sea-piece, with boats getting under weigh.</p> <p>Landscape, with boats—<i>Van Gouwen</i>.</p> <p>Landscape, with figures in a thunderstorm—<i>Orizonti</i>.</p> <p>Battle-piece, style of <i>Bourgognone</i>.</p> <p>Landscape, with Otter hunt, style of <i>Salvator Rosa</i>.</p> <p>Sea-piece.</p> <p>Bacchanalian Scene—<i>Nicolo Poussin</i>.</p> <p>Pope Gregory, 1575. A Head by <i>Titian</i>.</p> <p>Flower-piece.</p> <p>Ruins, style of <i>Salvator Rosa</i>.</p> <p>Sea-piece—<i>Monimia</i>.</p> <p>Landscape, with distant country, very grand and bold scenery—<i>Paul Bril</i>.</p> <p>View in Holland—<i>Loten</i>.</p> |
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Engraved by J. G. Smith

FRANKFORD

Printed by J. G. Smith

W. B. Smith & Co.

A view of the city of Frankford, taken from the river, looking towards the city.

Batsford Park, Gloucestershire ;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN FREEMAN MITFORD,

LORD REDESDALE.

THIS mansion is situated on a declivity of the Coteswold Hills, six miles north from Stow in the Wold, and about a mile and a half from Moreton in Marsh, in the direct road from London to Worcester. The House is constructed of stone, with considerable attention to architectural propriety ; on the entrance front is a Doric portico. Our view, from the meadow below the terrace wall of the gardens, shows more particularly the south side, where the house appears to great advantage, backed by noble woods : it is not more than two stories in height, and is surmounted with a bold blocked cornice and balustraded parapet. The grounds possess a variety of natural beauties improved by art. The ancient name of this place was Becsore, or Bechesore ; probably derived from a pointed hill, the extremity of the Coteswold, distinguished by some old beech trees : “ ore,” signifying a point of land.

The family from whom the present noble possessor derived this estate, had their residence here at a very early period, and were justly esteemed in the county. John Freeman, Esq. was seated here in the reign of Henry VI., from whom descended Richard Freeman, Esq., who in the year 1706 was made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland ; his eminent merit soon advanced him to be Lord High Chancellor, and one of the Lords Justices to govern that kingdom, in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant, in which high offices he remained till his death in 1710. His first wife was Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Anthony Keck, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, in the reign of William III., by whom he had an only child, Mary, married to Walter Edwards, Esq.

The second wife of the Chancellor was Anne, daughter and heir of Richard Marshall, Esq. of Selaby, in the county of Durham, by whom he had an only son, Richard Freeman, Esq., who succeeded his father in this and other estates ; but leaving no issue, he devised them to his nephew, Walter Edwards Freeman, Esq., who also dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq., youngest son of Mary, the only daughter of the Chancellor, by Elizabeth Keck.

BATSFORD PARK, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Willey Reveley, Esq., of Newby Wisk, in Yorkshire, and died in 1808, æt. 81, leaving Elizabeth, daughter of his only son, Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq., and wife of Thomas Freeman Heathcote, Esq., now Sir T. F. Heathcote, Bart., his heir.

The family of the present noble proprietor of Batsford Park, derives its origin from the Mitfords, of Mitford Castle, in Northumberland, who are regularly and authentically traced to the Conquest. His Lordship is the youngest son of John Mitford, Esq., of Exbury, in Hampshire, by Philadelphia, daughter of Willey Reveley, Esq., of Newby Wisk, and brother of Colonel Mitford, author of the History of Greece; bred to the profession of the law, he has risen to its highest honours; he was knighted on being appointed Solicitor General in 1793, became Attorney General in 1799, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, Dec. 11, 1801: was created Baron Redesdale, of Redesdale, in Northumberland, Feb. 15, 1802; and appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in which he was succeeded by the late Right Honorable George Ponsonby, March 25, 1806.

His Lordship married Frances, fifth daughter of John Perceval, second Earl of Egmont, by Catharine Compton, Baroness of Arden, sister of Spencer, eighth Earl of Northampton.





Engraved by J. Matthews

ODDINGTON HOUSE.

Printed by J. Matthews

London: Printed by J. Matthews

Printed by J. Matthews, 1840. The engraving is by J. Matthews, and the design is by J. Matthews.

Oddington House, Gloucestershire;

THE SEAT OF

LADY READE.

THIS Mansion is two miles and a half from Stow in the Wold. It is well situated, and the grounds, which are varied by gentle undulations, and pleasantly wooded, were greatly improved by the late Sir John Reade, Bart., and afterwards by Lady Reade. The south-east front of the House faces a fine piece of water, supplied from springs within the grounds, and from a rivulet, which descending from the hills, runs through the village; the whole afterwards discharges itself into the little river Evenlode, which separates this county from Oxfordshire. The Mansion, which is very large, has been considerably improved by the present Baronet, and his mother, Lady Reade; it is irregular in its plan, but is entered by a handsome Doric portico.

In February, 1787, an Act of Parliament having been obtained for enclosing the parish, a small barrow upon the estate was levelled: when cut perpendicularly it had the appearance of a stone quarry, with which the country abounds, being formed of layers of large flat stones, thinly interspersed with earth. At a small depth from the surface, and about the level of the field, were found many human bones, together with several remains of the habiliments of war and personal ornaments.—*Vide Gent. Mag.* 1787, where is an engraving of the curiosities found.

This estate was originally purchased by Sir John Reade, the father of the present Baronet, of Loraine Smith, Esq., merely as an occasional residence, it being within an hour's ride of his principal seat at Shipton Court, in Oxfordshire; but, he bequeathed it to his Lady for her life. Sir John Chandos Reade, the present Baronet, has purchased two other considerable estates, which lie contiguous to the original property. One of these estates, which belonged to——Pigott, Esq., of Bath, is the Manor, which, from the Conquest until the Reformation, belonged to the Archbishop of York, to whom it was given by William the Conqueror. In the sixth year of the reign of Edward VI., 1552, it was granted to Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, of the family of the Chamberlaynes, of Mangersbury, and who were formerly of Preston. The other adjoins Oddington on the south, but is within the parish of Bledington. As the original estate and Mansion will in the end devolve upon the present Sir John Chandos Reade, the whole, when united, will be extensive.

ODDINGTON HOUSE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Church of Oddington dedicated to St. Nicholas, is large, with a handsome tower on the south side; it stands at some distance from the House. The parish, eight miles in circumference, is in Slaughter Hundred, on the borders of Oxfordshire, about four miles from Chipping Norton. Of the ancient family, now possessors of this Manor and Estate, who were originally of Morpeth in Northumberland, was John Reade, Esq., Serjeant at Law in 1402, and Sir Robert Reade, Knight, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1507; their lineal descendant was William Reade, Esq., of Barton Court, near Abingdon, in Berkshire, an ancient seat, demolished in the Civil Wars, part of the walls however still remain. Thomas Reade, Esq., his son, living in 1575, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Hoo, of the Hoo, in Hertfordshire, whose son, Sir Thomas Reade, left issue, by Mary, the daughter and coheir-ess of Sir John Brocket, of Brocket Hall, Thomas, his eldest son and heir, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwall, Baron of Burford in Shropshire, and died in 1637, leaving Compton Reade, Esq., advanced to the dignity of a Baronet by King Charles II., March 4, 1660, who resided at Shipton Court in Oxfordshire, which he had purchased of Rowland Lacy, Esq., November 17, 1663. Sir Compton Reade, Bart. married Mary, the daughter of Sir Gilbert Cornwall, Baron of Burford, by whom he had Sir Edward Reade, the second Baronet, only surviving son and successor, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Harvey, Esq. of Adston, in Northamptonshire, by whom he had four sons; Sir Thomas Reade, the eldest surviving son, succeeded as third Baronet; he was one of the Clerks of the Household to his Majesty George II., and was Member in five Parliaments for Cricklade in Wiltshire: he married Mary, daughter of Sir Ralph Dutton, Bart. of Sherbourne, in Gloucestershire. On his death, in 1752, he was succeeded by Sir John Reade, the fourth Baronet, who married Harriet, the daughter and sole heiress of William Barker, Esq. of Sunning in Berkshire, by whom he had two sons, John and Thomas: he died in 1773, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John Reade, the fifth Baronet, who married Jane, the daughter of Sir Chandos Hoskyns, Bart.: he died November 18, 1789, æt. 27, when Sir John Chandos Reade, the present Baronet succeeded to the title and estates. Arms, *Gules, a saltier, between four garbs, or.* Crest, *on the stump of a tree, a falcon rising, proper, belled and jessed or.*





SHOOTING PARADE

By J. H. P. B. B.

Engraved by J. H. P. B. B.

Engraved by J. H. P. B. B.

Published by J. H. P. B. B. at the ... of ...

Brookwood Park, Hampshire ;

THE SEAT OF

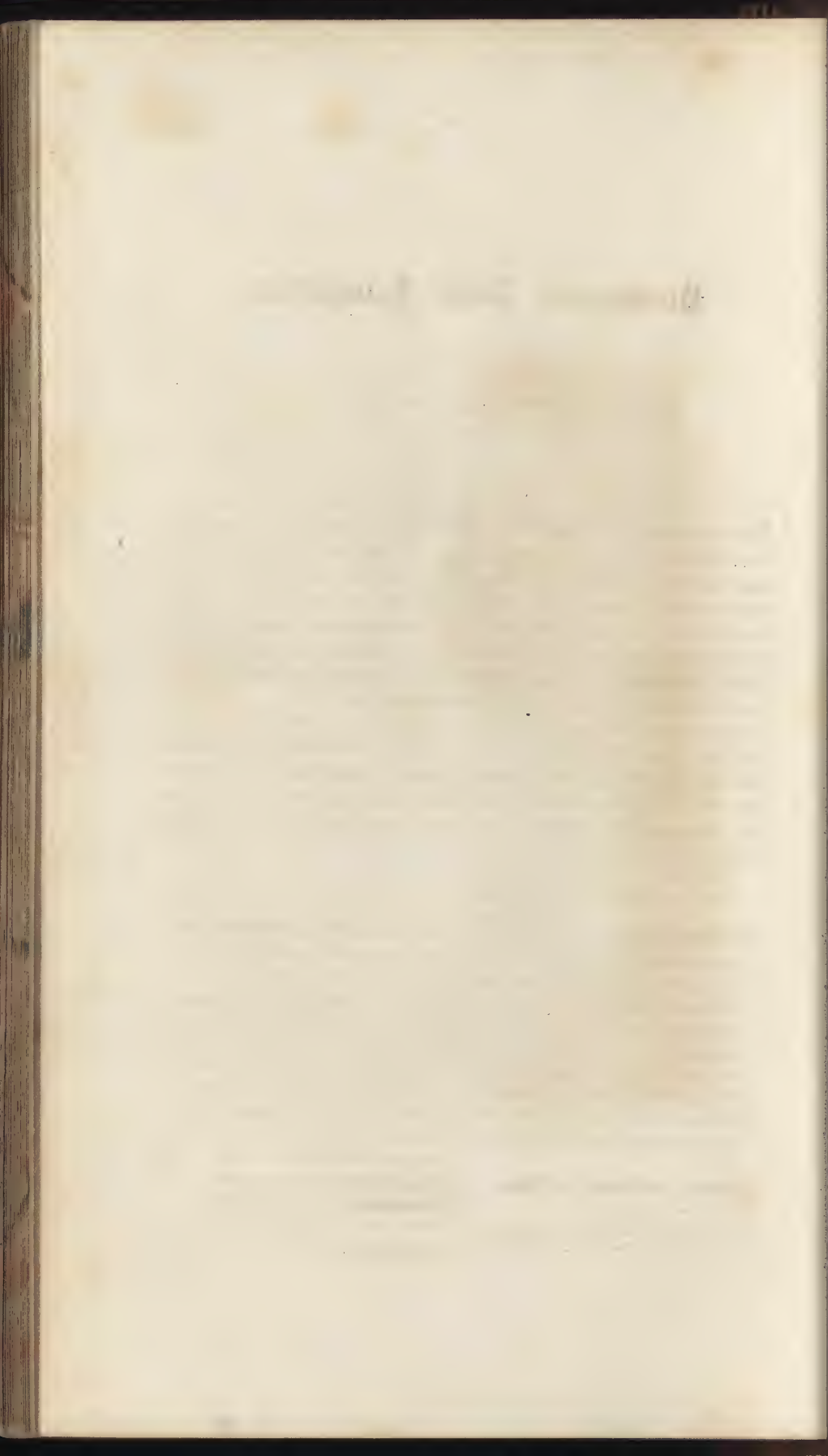
WILLIAM GREENWOOD, ESQ.

BROOKWOOD PARK is beautifully situated between Alresford and Petersfield, in the parish of Hinton Amptner, and was purchased of the late Earl of Malmsbury by its present proprietor; since which it has undergone extensive improvements both in its exterior and interior. The House stands on an eminence, and commands fine prospects over a beautiful country, and is surrounded in the home-views by its woods. It has the advantage of being situated in a fine sporting country, and in the centre of the Hampshire and Hambledon Hunts.

The Mansion is a handsome modern building, and consists of a centre and two wings. On the ground-floor is a beautiful and well arranged suite of apartments chiefly communicating with each other; they comprise a Dining-room of large and lofty dimensions with a Conservatory adjoining, two Drawing-rooms, a Library, and excellent Billiard-room.

These apartments contain some valuable pictures, among which are—

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| A full length Portrait of a Girl and Dog, an exquisite picture— <i>Cuyp</i> . | Two beautiful Cabinet Pictures— <i>Ferg.</i> |
| A full length Portrait of a Boy and Dog— <i>Cornelius Jansen</i> . | Scene in Venice— <i>Canaletti</i> . |
| A full length Female Figure— <i>Angelica Kauffman</i> . | Child— <i>Sir Joshua Reynolds</i> . |
| A large and splendid Picture of a Dutch Merry-making—very fine— <i>Molenaër</i> . | A fine Painting of Poultry— <i>D'Argel</i> . |
| A Village Festival— <i>De Bloot</i> . An excellent picture of this rare and esteemed master. | Dentist and Patient— <i>Hogarth</i> . |
| A View on the Rhine— <i>Old Griffier</i> . | Portrait of Mrs. Greenwood— <i>Sir William Beechey, R. A.</i> |
| Musicians— <i>Teniers</i> . | A Blacksmith's Shop— <i>Van Bloemen</i> . |
| Girl caressing a Dove; an exquisite picture— <i>Greuse</i> . | Drove of Cattle and Figures— <i>Ditto</i> . |
| | Farm-yard— <i>Morland</i> . |
| | Wood-cutters— <i>Ditto</i> . |
| | Figures and Horses— <i>Beaujardin</i> . |
| | Dentist and Patient— <i>Schalken</i> . |
| | A Portrait— <i>Nanteuil</i> . |
| | <i>Ditto—Ditto</i> . |







Engraved by T. Jeavons.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

By J. G. Smith.



ENTRANCE GATEWAY.

Knebworth House, Hertfordshire;

THE SEAT OF

MRS. BULWER LYTTON.

THIS seat is three miles from Welwyn, on the road from Hatfield to Hitchin, both of which are distant about eight miles. The entrance to the Park, shewn in the vignette, is a portion of the old building, of the time of Elizabeth: over the Arch of the Gateway is the following inscription: "This Lodge was built to commemorate the ancient gateway, or Lodge, which stood in front of Knebworth House, before it was altered, of which this is the representation. The stones of the Archway having been numbered, that they might be replaced as before. Erected A. D. 1816, by Mrs. Bulwer Lytton."

The Mansion stands on a lofty eminence at the south west extremity of the Park, which is extensive and finely wooded, it has its principal front to the east, commanding a beautiful view of diversified scenery: this has lately been rebuilt by Mrs. B. Lytton, widow of the late General Bulwer, of Heydon Hall, Norfolk, in a style of architecture corresponding with the ancient seat, and ornamental enrichments characteristic of the period of Henry VIII. The rooms are spacious and handsome, particularly the Great Hall, which is esteemed remarkably fine, as well as the principal Drawing-room, at the entrance of which are two marble columns. The present Proprietor erected, about six years since, in the Park, a mausoleum, after an Italian design, which, for its architecture, is much admired.

Knebworth was in the possession of John Hotoft, Esq., Treasurer of the Household to Henry VI.; his daughter and heiress Idonea married Sir John Barre, Kt. and left an only daughter and heiress, Isabel, widow of Humphrey Stafford, Earl of Devonshire, who married secondly, Sir Thomas Bouchier, Kt. son of Henry, Earl of Essex; he died in

KNEBWORTH HOUSE, HERTFORDSHIRE.

1490, the sixth year of the reign of Henry VII., after which the estate was purchased by Robert Lytton, Esq., High Sheriff for Derbyshire, whose great grandson, Rowland Lytton, Esq. built a Mansion about 1563, and resided here in considerable splendour till his death, in 1582. His son, Sir Rowland Lytton, Kt., Captain of Elizabeth's celebrated band of Gentlemen Pensioners, was Lieutenant of this County, and Commander of its Militia, during the encampment at Tilbury. Sir Rowland died in 1601, leaving his estate to his son, Sir William Lytton, who was one of the commissioners sent by the Long Parliament to treat with Charles I. at Oxford; he dying without male issue, the property descended to his grandson, Strode Lytton, Esq. the son of Sir Nicholas Strode, of Hampshire, and Judith, the great grand-daughter of Sir Rowland Lytton, Kt. At his death in 1710, the Estate was devised to William Robinson, Esq. of Guersfelt, Denbighshire, who had married a daughter of Sir William Lytton. From these two families comes the descent of the present proprietor.

The Church of Knebworth contains many monuments of the ancient Lords of the Manor, chiefly in the North Aisle near the Chancel; amongst them is a slab to Sir John Hotoft, temp. Henry VI.; the tomb of Rowland Lytton, Esq. ob. 1582; Sir Nicholas Strode, Kt. ob. 1707; Sir William Lytton, ob. 1704; Strode Lytton, Esq. the heir general of the estate, ob. 1710: the three last monuments are the work of Edward Stanton; of London.

List of the principal Pictures at Knebworth House, 1824.

Rowland Lytton, Esq. æt. 23, 1586.	Two of the Lyttons, temp. Elizabeth.
A whole length of Sir Rowland Lytton, in Armour on Horseback, æt. 36, 1599.	Lady Strafford.
His Lady, Anne, da. of Oliver Lord St. John.	Sir Philip Sydney.
Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, holding "An Act for the more effectually preventing bribery and corruption of Members to serve in Parliament."	Lord Chancellor Burghley.
A whole length of one of the Lyttons, in the back ground St. Mark's Place, Venice.	Speaker Lenthall.
Strode Lytton, Esq.— <i>Ferrers pinxit</i> 1710.	Lord Falkland, who married a daughter of Sir William Lytton.
Le Duc Mateas d'Austriche.	Charles II.
Caterina d'Hollande.	Countess of Sunderland.
Le Prince d'Orange, and La Princesse d'Orange.	Another of King Charles's Beauties.
Bussy d'Amboise, "homme de sang et de feu."	Dun Scotus.
Bouteville de Montmorency.	Family Picture of the Robinson Lyttons, with a View of their Seat in Denbighshire— <i>Ferrers pinxit</i> .
King James I., inscribed "Sério."	J. Robinson Lytton, Esq.
Lord Strafford.	Prince Eugene.
A View of Constantinople.	Bacchus—Venetian Fair—Monks and Nuns—Boy and Candle—Spanish Battle-piece—Flemish Entertainment—The Dead Hare—Two Fruit-pieces—Moses in the Bulrushes, &c. &c.





Drawn by J. H. Neede.

ALLERTON HALL, LANCASHIRE.

Engraved by T. Pearson.

Allerton Hall, Lancashire ;

THE SEAT OF

JAMES WILLASEY, ESQ.

ALLERTON HALL, formerly the residence of William Roscoe, Esq., the Historian of the Medici, is pleasingly situated on a slight acclivity, and commands several beautiful and extensive views. On the West, after traversing a well-wooded country, the eye rests upon the broad expanse of the River Mersey, beyond which are seen the level plains of Cheshire, bounded in the distance by the mountains of Flintshire and Denbighshire. On the South the prospect is terminated by the Cheshire hills, amongst which Beeston Castle forms a very prominent feature. The hills of Frodsham, extending towards the East, add greatly to the effect of the morning landscape. The house, which is built of a species of red freestone, found in abundance in the neighbourhood, is a very handsome structure about 120 feet in length ; the centre, which is ornamented with four Ionic pilasters supporting a pediment, and resting upon a rustic basement, and one of the wings, were built by Mr. Hardman in the early part of the last century, but a considerable part of the old Hall, the architecture of which might be referred to the age of James I., remained, until, being in a state of great decay, it was pulled down by Mr. Roscoe, a few years ago. At the same time the grounds, laid out in the old style of gardening, were altered, and assumed their present park-like appearance.

On entering the House, a passage on the right leads to the Breakfast-room, a handsome apartment, panelled with oak, the windows of which command a beautiful western view. Adjoining to this are two small sitting rooms.

On the left hand of the Hall an Ante-room leads to the Dining-room, a well sized apartment, now converted into a nursery, and also to a handsome room built by Mr. Roscoe, for the reception of his valuable Library, but now used as a Dining-room. The Library occupied five recesses extending along both sides of the room, and had been selected with great care by its possessor, and more especially with a view to that department of Literature to which he had chiefly devoted himself. In the same room was also contained a valuable Collection of Prints, and of Drawings, by celebrated artists, which were sold, together with the Library, in the year 1816. On that occasion the printed Books and MSS. produced the sum of 5,150*l.*, the Prints 1,880*l.*, and the drawings 738*l.* Several friends of Mr. Roscoe became the purchasers of a portion of

ALLERTON HALL, LANCASHIRE.

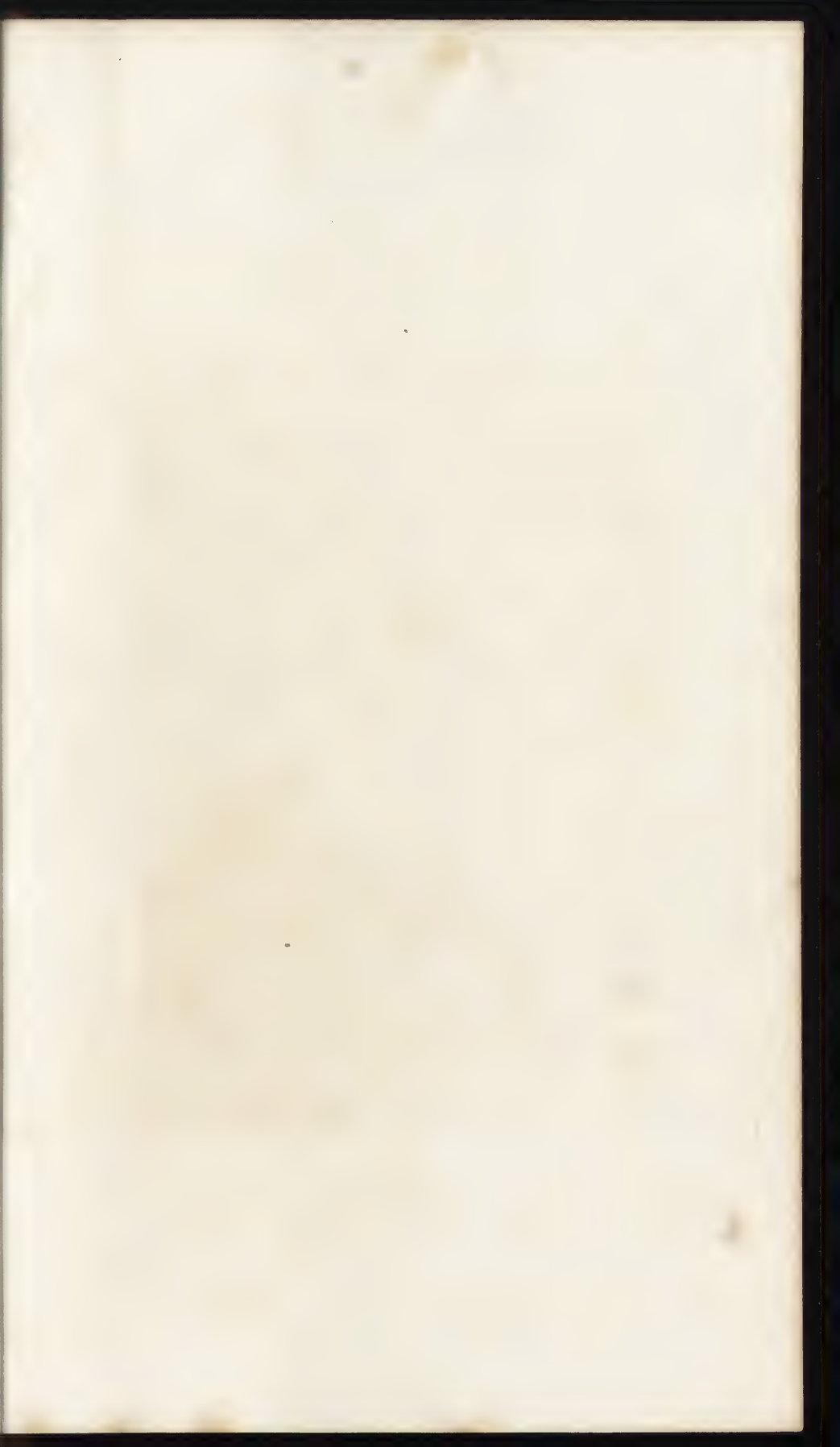
the Library which related more particularly to Italian Literature, with the view of presenting the volumes to their former possessor; but on his declining to accept them, they were deposited at the Athenæum, in Liverpool, where they are preserved in separate cases.

While the residence of Mr. Roscoe, most of the apartments were adorned with a curious and interesting Collection of Pictures, which had been made by him, for the purpose of illustrating the rise and progress of the art of painting. Over the mantel-piece in the Library hung a magnificent picture of Leo X., now in the possession of Mr. Coke of Holkham, who also became the purchaser of a singularly fine picture of our Saviour, by Leonardo da Vinci. Many of the pictures were disposed upon the Staircase, and in the Gallery, which extends along the greater part of the front, and terminates at the western end with a Drawing-room, used for many years as a Library by Mr. Roscoe. In this room he composed his History of the Life and Pontificate of Leo X. In the Gallery, fronting the Staircase, still remains a pleasing antique marble statue, supposed to represent Innocence. The Bed-rooms and offices are spacious and convenient.

The grounds, which were planned and laid out under the immediate directions of the late proprietor, are highly creditable to his taste. In front of the House, at some distance, is a small Flower-Garden, and adjoining to it a beautiful plantation of American shrubs and Evergreens; behind which, lies an extensive and well-stocked Kitchen-Garden. Near the House a lofty tulip tree grows, which is said to be one of the largest in Europe. At the back of the Mansion is a small hot-house, in which Mr. Roscoe, who is much devoted to botanical pursuits, used to cultivate many rare and curious plants. About two hundred yards from the Edifice is a farm-house, covered with Ivy, which forms a pleasing object, and near it a farm-yard with cow-houses capable of containing 50 cows. The quantity of land attached to the House is about 100 Cheshire acres, or 230 statute measure. The estate has been lately increased by the enclosure of a small piece of common land lying between it and the neighbouring township of Much-Woolton.

Allerton Hall was formerly the property of the ancient family of Lathom of Parbold, afterwards of the Percivals, one of whom was latterly an Alderman of Liverpool, and was purchased, together with much other land in the Parish of Childwall, by James Hardman, Esq. of Rochdale, and his brother Mr. John Hardman, two opulent merchants in the earlier part of the last century. Mr. Roscoe became the possessor in the year 1799, and continued to reside here until 1816, since which time the estate has been purchased by James Willasey, Esq., formerly of Barton Lodge, near Preston.

Allerton Hall is about five miles distant from Liverpool, and between one and two miles from the villages of Garston and Woolton. Speke Hall, an ancient edifice of the Norris family, but now belonging to Richard Watt, Esq., is distant about two miles.





Drawn by J. E. Neale.

CROXTETH HALL,
LANCASHIRE.

Engraved by W. Wallis.

View of the Hall, from the garden, looking towards the west. The garden is now a lawn.

Croxteth Park, Lancashire;

THE SEAT OF

WILLIAM PHILIP MOLYNEUX,

EARL OF SEFTON, &c.

THE principal and west front of this Mansion, represented in the annexed view, was built in 1702, by William Viscount Molyneux, whose arms are over the entrance in the centre, supported by two lions, with the motto *Vivere sat vincere*. Above this, in a large compartment, is a sculptured trophy of banners, with the family crest on the key-stone. This front is of brick, but all its architectural decorations are stone. Before it is a fine terrace, ascended by a double flight of steps, from whence is a view towards Knowsley and Prescott. On the south-east is the spire of Prescott church, seen in the engraving.

The rooms on this front are spacious and lofty, the walls covered with panelled wainscot, and the ceilings stucco, enriched in high relief. The south side of the House is more ancient; and may be assigned to the period of Elizabeth, and was most probably erected by Sir Richard Molyneux, who was knighted by that queen in 1586, at the age of 26, and was afterwards created a Baronet by King James I. in 1611, being the second person who received that title. On the east, at the back of the present house, was, most likely, the ancient front, as the buildings occupy three sides of a quadrangle, from whence is an entrance leading to a large staircase, the windows of which are still adorned with stained glass, in eight compartments: 1. The royal badge of the Red Rose, within the Garter, crowned. 2. The arms of Queen Elizabeth. 3. — quartering, *argent, between two bendlets sable, three torteaux*. 4. The armorial coat of ten quarterings of Sir Thomas Gerard, Bart. of Bryn near Wigan. 5. Eight quarterings of the Molyneux family, and beneath it a badge of the cross moline in a circle, supported by two conies *argent*. 6. The arms of Henry VIII. 7. Twelve quarterings of the Howard family, surmounted by an Earl's coronet. 8. The coat of Henry Stanley, the fourth Earl of Derby, with an escutcheon of pretence for Clifford. Croxteth is pleasantly situated in a large Park, four miles from Prescott, and about the same distance from Liverpool. The Park Entrance is on the south, near which are extensive Stables and the Riding House. The Kitchen Garden and Farm are on the north-east of the Mansion.

There are few families in the kingdom which can boast more ample claims to antiquity than that of Molyneux. William de Molines obtained from Roger de Poitiers, who possessed all the lands in this county between the rivers Ribble and Mersey, a grant of the manors of Sefton, Thornton, &c. by consent of William the Conqueror, whereof

CROXTETH PARK, LANCASHIRE.

he made Sefton his chief seat, the site of which ancient Mansion is now occupied by a farmhouse. It was originally held as a Knight's fee by tenure of castle guard of the Castle of Lancaster.

Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton, son of Sir Richard Molyneux, who had distinguished himself at the battle of Azincourt, and was knighted by Henry V., was Usher of the Privy Chamber to King Henry VI., who, by patent, dated at Brandon, 28th July, 1446, granted to this family and their heirs, the Chief Forestership of the Royal Parks and Forest in West Derbyshire, with the offices of Steward of that and of Staffordshire, together with the Constableness of Liverpool Castle, which grant was confirmed in 1459. Thus the Forest of Simmons Wood, and the two Royal Parks of Croxteth and Toxteth came into their possession, with whom they have remained to the present time; the latter is now divided into numerous allotments.

Sir Richard was slain at the battle of Blore Heath in Staffordshire, 23d Sept. 1459, and was buried in Sefton Church, under an altar tomb of white marble. He left Sir Thomas Molyneux, Knight Banneret, his heir, who dying 1491, was succeeded by his son Sir William Molyneux, who signalized himself at the battle of Flodden Field. He died in 1548, and in Sefton church is a slab inlaid with brass, to the memory of him and his two wives, with their respective arms over their heads, and at his feet a coat of twelve quarterings, with the motto *en droit devant*. His son, Sir Richard Molyneux, was knighted at the coronation of Queen Mary; he died in 1568, and is also buried at Sefton, under a handsome tomb, with his effigies in brass, and a very quaint epitaph. He was succeeded in his estate by his grandson, who was created a Baronet, and whose son Sir Richard, the second Baronet, was advanced to the Peerage, by the title of Viscount Molyneux of Maryborough, 22 Dec. 1628. He died in 1632, and was succeeded by his son Sir Richard, second Viscount Molyneux, who espoused the royal cause, and was in the battle of Worcester, with Charles the Second. Caryl, the third Viscount, was outlawed by the Parliament, but at length, by paying an excessive fine, he recovered his estate, and died Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, at this seat, 1699, æt. 77. His son, Sir William, the fourth Viscount Molyneux, rebuilt the greater part of this seat. He died 8th March, 1717, æt. 62. His eldest son, Sir Richard, the fifth Viscount Molyneux, died at Little Oulton, in Cheshire, in 1738, without issue male, and was succeeded by his brother, Sir Caryl, sixth Viscount, who died at Croxteth in 1745, leaving three sons, Richard, William, and Thomas. Richard and William were the eighth and ninth Viscounts Molyneux, and both died unmarried, when Charles William, son of Thomas, the third son, became the ninth Viscount Molyneux, and was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Sefton in 1771. He died Dec. 30, 1794, and was succeeded by his only son, William Philip, the tenth Viscount Molyneux, and present Earl of Sefton.





Drawn by J. Nodding.

Engraved by W. T. Tait.

HALL'S HALL, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Hale Hall, Lancashire ;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN BLACKBURNE, ESQ., F.R.S., M.P.

THIS Mansion, which is situated on the east of Speke, the very ancient Seat formerly belonging to the family of Norris ; and, at the southern extremity of the county, is also very peculiar in its architecture. Our View represents the North Front, constructed of red brick, with quoins and mullions to the windows of stone ; the east end of which is nearly covered with ivy, and, near the centre, is a porch of stone lately erected. Upon an embattled tower, at the base of which is an Arch, probably the original entrance, but now closed up, is a very large ornamental tablet, sculptured with two oval shields, each bearing the Arms of Ireland, viz. six *fleur de lis*, and united by clasped hands, surmounted by the crest of a dove, with an olive branch in its beak ; and the following inscription :—

“ BUILT BY SIR GILBERT IRELAND, KT., AND
DAME MARG^t. HIS WIFE, A^o. Dⁿⁱ. 1674.”

The South Front of this Seat has been entirely erected by the present possessor, under the direction of Mr. Nash, who has judiciously adopted a corresponding style of architecture, and similar materials in its construction. A large tablet, upon this front, bears the Arms of Blackburne, viz. a fess nebulé between three mullets, together with eight quarterings, and is thus inscribed :—

“ THESE THREE ROOMS AND TOWER WERE ADDED BY JOHN BLACKBURN, ESQ., IN THE CHARACTER OF BUILDING OF THE NORTH FRONT, A. D. 1806.”

The principal apartment on the South side is the Museum, 44 feet by 24, containing Cabinets of Ornithology, Shells, Minerals, and Medals. The Drawing-room and Dining-room are each 36 feet by 22. On the North is the old Hall, the ceiling of which has been raised, and the space above the ancient pannelling filled with the principal heraldic quarterings of the family, which illustrate their alliances in blood, chiefly in Lancashire, and in the neighbouring county of Chester, viz. 1. Blackburne ; 2. Norris ; 3. Lever ; 4. Ashton ; 5. Green ; 6. Aspinall ; 7. Ireland ; 8. Hutt ; 9. Hesketh ; 10. Holland ; 11. Columbers ; 12.

HALE HALL, LANCASHIRE.

Walton; 13. Mereton; 14. Bevington; 15. Hanford; 16. Prayers; 17. Birkenhead; 18. Huxley; 19. Done; 20. Kingsley; 21. Stretch.

The South Front commands a very fine view of the Mersey, with the opposite coast of Cheshire, the high grounds of which are backed by the mountains of North Wales. The river here swells into a broad estuary nearly four miles across, and, below Liverpool, unites with the sea. The Lord of the Manor of Hale is entitled to a customary duty upon all vessels casting anchor upon the northern shore within this district, and to a tithe of the fish caught on the coast.

The Lawn and Flower Garden, immediately before the South Front, are laid out with much taste. The Stables and Offices are near the West Front, and about half a mile distant is a decoy-pond for wild ducks, teal, widgeons, &c.

The estate, at the Conquest, belonged to Gilbert de Walton, Lord of Hale and Halewood, from whom it passed to the family of Columbers, and afterwards to the Hollands, which family terminated in a daughter and co-heiress, Avena, who married Adam de Ireland, of Hutt, who was living in 1315, from which period, the Lordships of Hutt and Hale have continued in the same family. Sir Gilbert Ireland, the founder of this Mansion, married Margaret, the sole heiress of Sir Thomas Ireland, of Bewsey, near Warrington. Sir Gilbert died in 1675, æt. 50, without issue, after which the estate went to the family of Aspinall, the heiress of which married Isaac Green, Esq., of Childwall, who died in 1749, when this mansion came into the possession of Thomas Blackburne, Esq. of Orford, who married his eldest surviving daughter and co-heiress, Ireland Green; he died in 1768, when it descended to John Blackburne, Esq. its present owner, who also possesses another Seat at Orford, near Warrington, together with considerable estates in the county. He has represented the palatinate in parliament ever since 1784, and his attention to the interest of his constituents, caused them to place his portrait in the Sessions Hall of Lancaster Castle, as a testimony of their high sense of his unwearied exertions.

Hale is a Chapelry, independent of the parish of Childwall, in which it is situated. The Chapel is built entirely of stone, and is distant about ten miles, south-east, from Liverpool. A celebrated prodigy in point of stature, born at this place, is commemorated by a full-length portrait at the Hall, with the description painted underneath "John Middleton, child of Hale, was born in the year 1572, died 1628, aged 56, buried in Hale churchyard, stands nine feet high. From his elbow to his middle finger, three feet. From his wrist to the end of his middle finger, nine inches and a half." Tradition relates that he possessed extraordinary strength, and that Sir Gilbert Ireland took him to London, and introduced him to the presence of King James I., in the very dress in which he appears in this picture.





Drawn by T. H. B. S.

LIBANON HOUSE, LANCASTER, PENN.

Engraved by J. T. H. S.

Heaton House, Lancashire ;

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THOMAS EGERTON,

EARL OF WILTON, &c.

THE late Earl of Wilton erected this Mansion, after the design and under the direction of Samuel Wyatt, Esq., and made it his chief country residence. It stands about four miles from Manchester, on the road to Bury, in a commanding situation, with extensive prospects on the East and West.

The annexed view represents the South Front, which consists of a centre and two wings connected by a corridor; the main building projects in a semi-circular form, the frieze of which is supported by four three quarter columns of the Ionic order, and is crowned by a dome; the wings are octangular. Immediately in front are two pedestals bearing cumbent lions, and before it spreads a beautiful lawn, adorned with beds of flowers and shrubs.

On the North Front the architectural decoration is of a bolder character, the pediment, which is plain, is supported by four noble columns of the Composite order; the whole, contains one principal, and one upper story, and is entirely built with fine freestone. Upon the North Front very great improvements have lately been made, by levelling an eminence, so as to afford a more extended view of the pleasure grounds from the windows of the Mansion.

The Park is about five miles in circumference, enclosed with a wall, and is adorned with abundance of fine old timber trees and plantations. On a high spot of ground is a circular Temple, from whence are views over an immense tract of country, bounded by the hills of Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire.

Heaton is in the Hundred of Salford, and is included in the Parish of Prestwich, which embraces an area of about fifteen miles in length by three in breadth. It was formerly the property and residence of the Hollands, a family for antiquity and extraction, inferior to few in the kingdom, and who held considerable possessions in the counties of Lancaster, Northampton, and Leicester. This estate descended to the family of Egerton, in the reign of Queen Anne, by the marriage of Elizabeth, the daughter of William Holland, Esq. and the sister and sole heiress of Edward Holland, Esq. of Heaton and Denton, both in this county, with

HEATON HOUSE, LANCASHIRE.

Sir John Egerton, Bart. the eldest son of Sir Rowland Egerton, Bart. and Bridget, the sister and sole heiress of Thomas Grey, the unfortunate and last Lord Grey de Wilton of that surname; who having been engaged in what is called Sir Walter Raleigh's plot, died in the Tower of London, in 1614. After which, that nobleman's estates in Buckinghamshire were granted by the crown to the favourite, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.

Sir John Egerton, Bart. died in 1729, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Holland Egerton, the third Bart. of this family, and the twenty-first male heir in a lineal descent from David, Baron of Malpas, in the time of King Edward I., who held his title under the Earl of Chester, and sat in the Parliament of that Palatinate. He being possessed of the Manor of Egerton near Malpas in Cheshire, took the name of Egerton from the place of his residence, according to the custom of that age, and transmitted it to his posterity.

Upon the death of Sir Holland Egerton, Bart. at this seat, on 25th of April, 1730, he was succeeded by his son Edward, who dying in 1744 unmarried, the title and estate descended to his brother Sir Thomas Grey Egerton, Bart. who died in 1756, and was succeeded by his only son Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart. who represented this County in three Parliaments, and ultimately succeeded in obtaining the object of ambition to which his ancestors had aspired for nearly two centuries, and to which they had always considered themselves heirs, viz. the ancient Barony of Grey De Wilton. Sir Thomas Grey was created Lord Grey de Wilton, 15th May, 1784, and on June 26th, 1801, was advanced to the titles of Viscount and Earl of Wilton, of Wilton Castle in Herefordshire, by patent, with remainder to the second and other sons successively, of his Lordship's only child Eleanor, the present Countess of Grosvenor.

The Earl of Wilton died at this seat, 23rd September, 1814, at the age of sixty-five, when the title and large estates devolved to the present nobleman, the second son of Earl Grosvenor, and next brother to the Lord Belgrave, who, November 21, 1821, assumed the name and arms of Egerton, *Argent, a lion rampant gules, between three pheons sable*, quartering that of Grey de Wilton, *Barry of six, argent and azure, in chief a label of five points gules*. The ancient arms of the Barons of Malpas, was three pheons, or arrow-heads, only, which coat, tradition relates, was altered by Uryan Lord of Egerton, in the time of King Richard II., in allusion to his services in the wars in Scotland, on which account he added the lion rampant.

His Lordship, in addition to the Crest of Egerton, bears for a cognizance, a golden falcon belled, rising from a white glove, and environed by a branch of columbine, in allusion to Lord Grey's ancient tenure of Eton in Buckinghamshire, by the service of keeping a Gerfalcon for the king.





Designed by W. Wallis

KNOWLESLEY PARK.

LANCASHIRE.

Printed by J. C. Newell

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1894





Engraved by W. Wallis.

KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

AND IRELAND

PARLIAMENTARY

REPORTS

Printed by J. G. Smith, at the Office of the Secretary of State, in the Strand, London.

1840

Knowsley Park, Lancashire;

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONORABLE EDWARD SMITH STANLEY,

EARL OF DERBY, &c.

KNOWSLEY is in the hundred of West Derby, from whence, and not from the Town of Derby, as generally supposed, some authorities state that its noble possessor derives his principal title. The Mansion is situated about half a mile north of the town of Prescott, at the distance of eight miles from Liverpool. It stands in an elevated part of the Park, and forms a conspicuous object from a considerable distance on the West; upon the other sides, it is environed by thick woods, and the building has evidently been erected at different periods.

The Estate, together with that of Lathom, already noticed in this work, came into the possession of the present Noble Family upon the marriage of Sir John Stanley, K. G., with Isabel, the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Lathom, Kt., in the Reign of Richard the Second.

The original Mansion at Knowsley, it appears, was very much enlarged by the first Earl of Derby, for the reception of his son-in-law, King Henry VII. in whose service the Earl had so greatly distinguished himself, particularly on the day of the Battle of Bosworth Field, where King Richard the Third being slain, he placed the crown on the Earl of Richmond's head, and proclaimed him King, by the name of King Henry VII. His Lordship afterwards filled the office of Lord High Steward at his coronation.

The preparations made for the Royal visit were upon so grand a scale, both at Knowsley and the roads leading to it, that the first Earl, in some accounts, is said to have then rebuilt the Mansion, which is represented to have been constructed entirely of stone, and graced by two massive round Towers. Subsequent alterations by succeeding Earls of Derby had reduced the ancient building to a small part of its original dimensions, which last remaining portion has lately been pulled down and rebuilt in the style of the old Baronial Mansion, under the direction of Mr. Foster of Liverpool. It is wholly of dark freestone, and is embattled; the basement is partly appropriated to the household, but the principal apartment is a spacious and handsome Dining-room, very much admired. Over an entrance on the South side, the architect has

KNOWSLEY PARK, LANCASHIRE.

judiciously inserted a fragment of the old edifice, which is sculptured with two of the family Badges: The eagle's leg erased, derived from the Lathoms, and The three legs conjoined, armed and spurred, the well known ensign of the Lords of Man, over which Island the family of Stanley, from the time of Henry IV. to the reign of George II., held absolute jurisdiction, under the Crown, by the service of presenting two Falcons to the King on his Coronation Day.

Edward, the third Earl of Derby, increased his estate here by an exchange with King Edward the Sixth, of the house in London called Derby Place, now the College of Arms, for certain lands adjoining to Knowsley Park. The splendid munificence of this nobleman is recorded by our early chroniclers, and Camden, in his "History of Queen Elizabeth," says, that with his death, "The glory of hospitality seemed to fall asleep."

The most considerable part, of what is now standing, of Knowsley House was erected by James, the tenth Earl of Derby, who lived in the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and George the First and Second. The West Front is a vast range of Building regularly disposed in three divisions of equal height, with the principal entrance in the centre, and the whole surmounted by balustrades and scroll ornaments; the edifice is constructed of red brick, with stone quoins and dressings to the numerous windows. Our view of this Front is taken from the opposite side of the Ha! Ha! fence which bounds the lawn. On the South is seen the new building, projecting at a right angle upon the West Front. On the North side are the Stables and Coach Houses, but concealed in the view by the dark foliage of the Wood.

The House is extensive, but very irregular in its plan; a domestic Chapel occupies a part of the East Front, and on the South is a corridor of the Ionic order, surmounted by the Arms and Supporters of the tenth Earl, with the following inscription, indicative of royal ingratitude.

"JAMES EARL OF DERBY, LORD OF MAN, AND THE ISLES,
GRANDSON OF JAMES EARL OF DERBY, AND OF CHAR-
LOTTE, DAUGHTER OF CLAUDE DUKE DE LA TREMOUILLE,
WHOSE HUSBAND JAMES WAS BEHEADED AT BOLTON,
XV. OCT. 1652, FOR STRENUOUSLY ADHERING TO CHAS.
II. WHO REFUSED A BILL, PAST UNANIMOUSLY BY BOTH
HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, FOR RESTORING TO THE FA-
MILY THE ESTATE LOST BY HIS LOYALTY TO HIM. 1732."

Over the centre window, on this Front, is a brass tablet in relief, of Adam and Eve driven out of Paradise. A view of this side of the building is shewn in our second Plate, before it, is a fine piece of water, and in the Park opposite is the group of Hercules and Antæus upon a pedestal. The interior of the Mansion contains a great many splendid apartments of large dimensions, adorned with a curious col-

KNOWSLEY PARK, LANCASHIRE.

lection of Family Portraits, and many very fine Paintings by the old masters; the latter were chiefly collected by James, the tenth Earl; twenty-two of them were etched by Hamlet Winstanley, a pupil of Kneller, and native of Warrington, and are published under the title of "The Knowsley Gallery." The Park, the largest in the County, is nearly six miles in circumference. It is pleasingly varied in its surface, and adorned with a profusion of fine old timber, and numerous plantations; nor is water, so great an addition to the scene, wanting. In the centre is a lake half a mile in length. The eminences and high ground command beautiful prospects of the country, particularly towards the sea, where the view is more open.

The Family of Stanley, for a very long period, have possessed considerable influence in the North of England, they derive their origin from the Baronial House of Audley, whose Arms are *Gules, a Fret Or*, Adam de Audley, a second son, bore the Arms of his father, with a label of three points Azure, and was father of William Audley, Esq. of Stanley, in Staffordshire, whose great grandson, Sir William Stanley, Kt., married the daughter and heiress of Sir Philip de Bamville, Kt., and became possessed by his marriage, of Wirral Forest, in Cheshire; in allusion to which, he assumed for his armorial distinction, *Argent, on a bend azure, three Bucks' heads cabossed Or*, instead of the Coat borne by his ancestors, with the motto, "Sans Changer," which has been continued ever since by the Noble Family.

List of the principal Pictures at Knowsley.

A Holy Family—*Titian*.
Belshazzar's Feast—*Rembrandt*.
The Roman Soothsayer—*Salvator Rosa*.
Banditti amongst the Rocks—*Ditto*.
Hagar and Ishmael with the Angel—*Ditto*.
The Angel driving Adam and Eve from Paradise—*Dennis Calvert*.
A Wild Boar Hunt—*Rubens and Snyders*.
The Feast in a Gallery, and the Wife of Pilate interceding in behalf of Jesus Christ—*Paul Veronese*.

Christ delivering the Keys to St. Peter—*Vandyck*.
The Descent from the Cross—*Vandyck*.
The Love of the Arts, represented by Cupid contemplating rich Armour, Musical Instruments, Pictures, and pieces of Sculpture.
A very fine painting said to be the joint production of Vandyck and Snyders.
St. Bartholomew—*Spagnoletto*.
Nicodemus communing with Christ—*Tintoretto*.

The principal Family Portraits.

Thomas Lord Stanley, K. G., afterwards First Earl of Derby, ob. 1504.
Margaret Countess of Richmond, the daughter of John Beaufort Duke of Somerset, first married to Edmund Earl of Richmond, afterwards to Thos. Earl of Derby. By the former Husband, she was mother of Henry VII., she died, 1509.
George Lord Strange, K. G., eldest son of the first Earl of Derby, who married the heiress of John Lord Strange of Knockyn. He was one of the principal Commanders in the King's Army at the Battle of Stoke, in 1487. Ob. 1497.
Thomas, second Earl of Derby, this noble-

man was present at the celebrated Battle of the Spurs in 1513. Ob. 1521.
Edward, third Earl of Derby, K. G., ob. 1574—*Holbein*.
Henry, fourth Earl of Derby, K. G., ob. 1592. His Countess was Margaret, only child of Henry Clifford Earl of Cumberland, and Alianor, the daughter and heiress of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary, the youngest daughter of King Henry VII.
Ferdinando, fifth Earl of Derby. His near alliance to the crown exposed him to much danger and intrigue, and he is supposed to have died by poison in 1594.

KNOWSLEY PARK, LANCASHIRE.

William, sixth Earl of Derby, K. G., Chamberlain of Chester, &c. ob. 1642.

James, seventh Earl of Derby, K. G., a Nobleman distinguished for his loyalty and heroism; as a proof of his extraordinary influence in this County, it is stated that in 1642, no less than 20,000 men flocked to his standard. His spirited reply to Ireton, who made him liberal offers to deliver up the Isle of Man to him, is noticed by Lord Orford as a perfect model of brave natural eloquence. He was beheaded at Bolton in 1651.—*Vandyck*.

Charlotte, Countess of Derby, wife of the preceding Nobleman, who is famed for her gallant defence of Lathom House in 1644; she survived the Restoration, and died in 1663.—*Vandyck*.

Charles, eighth Earl of Derby, Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire and Cheshire in the reign of Charles II. Ob. 1672.—*Lely*.

James, tenth Earl of Derby, in his Robes. Ob. 1736.—*H. Winstanley*.

James Lord Stanley, called Lord Strange, father of the present Earl of Derby. Ob. 1771.—*Winstanley*.





ROBERT HALL

Engraved by J. W. H. H.

Printed by J. W. H. H.

Printed by J. W. H. H.

Cossey Hall, Norfolk;

THE SEAT OF

SIR GEORGE JERNINGHAM, BART.

THE Lodge at Cossey Park stands about two miles from Norwich Turnpike, on the road to Lynn. The House is placed in a beautiful valley, the gentle acclivities of which are studded with woods and plantations, happily disposed, while the winding of the river Wensum, at the foot of a delightful lawn, and through meadows, visible from the rising grounds, to a great distance, adds considerable interest to the scene. From a Tower, upon an eminence, is an extensive prospect of the surrounding country; the city of Norwich, very distinctly seen, lies about four miles from Cossey. The local beauty of the neighbourhood of this venerable seat was much increased by the tasteful improvements of the late Sir William Jerningham, Bart., which were conducted upon a grand scale.

The Mansion was erected by Sir Henry Jerningham, Knt., Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Mary, and was commenced in the reign of that princess; but from the date of 1564, over the porch, it appears not to have been finished until that of Elizabeth. The plan of the edifice is that of an half H, with the front towards the east, and projecting wings terminating in gables, crowned with low pinnacles; the Porch in the centre is not without decoration, but there is none of the exuberance of architectural ornament so frequently introduced at that period. Its style has been strictly preserved, and no innovation permitted upon its antique front. The Mansion contains several spacious apartments, adorned with numerous family Portraits, and others of distinguished characters in English history. A very fine original portrait of Queen Mary the First, and a Cabinet of Miniatures of the family, some originals, and others copies from large paintings, formed by the late Edward Jerningham, Esq. There is also a most exquisite original drawing by Vandyck of Thomas Earl of Arundel, and Alatheia his countess, seated under a canopy, with all their children before them. One room contains a library of elegant and well chosen books.

The ancient Hall now used as a Dining-room, opens upon a Conservatory, upwards of ninety feet in length, which extends to the entrance of a splendid Chapel, lately erected. The domestic Chapel was an invaluable appendage to Mansions of early date, and is now particularly necessary as a part of the establishment of a Roman Catholic family. It is 90 feet in length, 35 wide, and 20 feet high; and in the annexed View, taken from the south-east, forms a prominent object.

COSSEY HALL, NORFOLK.

The Chapel is built in the pointed style of architecture, with all its appropriate decorations and members, its mullioned windows, ornamented buttresses, and pinnacle terminations, derived from pure models; nor has the customary heraldic embellishment been omitted; in sculptured compartments, under the battlements, are shields alternately bearing the arms of Jerningham and Stafford; also over an entrance on the north side are some of the family quarterings. The interior is arranged in exact conformity to ancient custom, all the seats being of oak, ornamented at the ends with carved finials, and the noble windows, twenty in number, filled with very fine old stained glass, collected from various monasteries on the Continent, and executed after designs of the German and Flemish school. In a series beneath the windows, are carved in oak, the armorial coat of Jerningham, *three arming buckles*, impaled with those of the various alliances of this illustrious family. The groining of the roof is at once simple and elegant.

The design of this chapel was formed by the correct taste of the late Edward Jerningham, Esq. the younger brother of Sir George, a man pre-eminently distinguished for every generous virtue and talent of heart and head that can adorn the character of a perfect gentleman. He also supplied the designs and superintended the restoration of Stafford Castle, another seat of this ancient family, which had been demolished by order of Cromwell to within fifteen feet of the basement.

The manor of Cossey is the largest in this county, extending itself into upwards of twenty parishes. After the conquest, it fell to the share of Alan Earl of Richmond, son-in-law of the Conqueror, who acquired, besides large estates in other parts of the kingdom, no less than eighty-one manors in Norfolk. In his family it continued nearly a century; but was seized by the crown in the reign of Henry II. King Henry III. in 1241, granted the manor and soke of Cossey to Peter de Savoy, Earl of Richmond, after whose death it again reverted to the crown. Henry VIII. assigned it for a term of years to his Queen, Ann of Cleves, who died on the 16th July, 1557; immediately after which event, Queen Mary granted it to her faithful follower, Sir Henry Jerningham, of Huntingfield, in Suffolk, who had been of essential service to her majesty during the pretensions of Lady Jane Grey. He was the younger son of Sir John Jernegan of Somerleyton. Sir Henry died in 1571, when the estate descended in lineal succession to Henry Jerningham, Esq., created a Baronet 16th Oct. 1621, whose direct lineal successor is the present owner.

Through Mary, eldest daughter and heiress of Francis Plowden, Esq. by Mary the daughter of the Honourable John Stafford Howard, younger son of William Viscount Stafford, beheaded in 1680, the late Sir William Jerningham inherited the baronial castle, with several estates in the counties of Salop and Stafford, belonging to the ancient Barony of Stafford, to which the present Baronet lays claim.



Quiddenhams Hall, Norfolk;

THE SEAT OF

WILLIAM CHARLES KEPPEL,

EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

QUIDDENHAM is a large and noble Mansion, principally composed of brick; the Park front, shewn in our view, consists of five divisions; the two wings project with a gentle curve, the center recedes, the lower part of which is brought parallel with the rest of the front by a Doric stone portico, surmounted with balustrades. The Garden front, shewn also in the engraving, consists of a centre, with four columns of the Ionic order, supporting an entablature and pediment; at the extremity of the wings are two corresponding pilasters. The House is situated about three miles and a half from Buckenham, in the Hundred of Giltcross. The estate, since it has been in the possession of the present noble family, has been very greatly improved in value.

Blomfield, in his History of Norfolk, considers its original name to have been Guidenham, *Villa Guidonis*; but has not explained who Guido or Guy, that held it, was. The Manor belonged to William de Quiddenhams, in the reign of Henry II., Adam de Quiddenhams, his son, who succeeded him, granted divers lands, to be held by the service of four annual suits at his manorial courts here.

About the year 1500, the whole became the property of Sir Edmund Bedingfeld, Knight of the Bath, in right of Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Tudenham, Knt.; he left the estate to Peter Bedingfeld, Esq., his fourth son, whose grandson, Humphrey, sold the property, in 1572, to John Holland, Esq., of Wortwell Hall, in this county, a descendant of John, the third son of Brian Holland, Esq., of Denton House, in Lancashire.

John Holland, Esq., who purchased Quiddenhams and Bokenham Park, is commended as an ingenious painter, in a book called "The excellent Art of Painting," p. 20; he was living in 1586, and, by Mary, the daughter of Sir Edmund Wyndham, Knt., of Felbrigg, he had Sir Thomas Holland, who was knighted by King James, at Greenwich, 24th May, 1628; he married Mary, the daughter of Sir Thomas Knivet, Knt., of Ashwell Thorp, and died 25th February, 1629, leaving a son,

QUIDDENHAM HALL, NORFOLK.

John, who was created a Baronet by King Charles I., 15th June, 1629. Sir John Holland married Alatheia, the only daughter and heiress of John Panton, Esq., of Denbighshire, widow of William, fourth Lord Sandys, of the Vine, by whom he had a son, Thomas, who died before his father, in 1698, leaving a son, who, upon his grandfather's death, in 1700, succeeded to the title. Sir John Holland, the second Baronet, married Rebecca, the youngest daughter of William Paston, Earl of Yarmouth, and left a son, Sir William Holland, the third and last Baronet of this family; after whose death, without issue, the estate devolved upon his two sisters, Isabella Diana and Charlotte, who sold it to Mr. Bristol, a merchant, of whom the whole was purchased by George, third Earl of Albemarle, in 1762.

The family of Keppel is descended from a noble House in Guelderland, resident at a Castle, near Oldyssel. Arnold Joost van Keppel, Lord of Voorst, accompanied King William III. to England in the year 1688, as Page of Honor, and attending His Majesty in several campaigns, wherein he distinguished himself by his courage and fidelity, he was created, 10th Feb., 1696, Baron Ashford, Viscount Bury, and Earl of Albemarle, in Normandy, a title formerly borne by the Princes of the House of Plantagenet.

His Majesty presented him with his fine seat at Loo, in Holland, and his Lordship was elected a Knight of the Garter, 14th May, 1700. After the death of King William, the Earl of Albemarle was entrusted with offices of dignity by Queen Anne and George I., and died at the Hague, 30th May, 1718. His son, William Anne, second Earl of Albemarle, also filled many public stations, both civil and military, and died when Ambassador at Paris, 22nd Dec. 1754; George, third Earl of Albemarle, was commander-in-chief at the reduction of the Havannah in 1762, and was installed a Knight of the Garter in 1771; he died 13th Oct. 1772, æt. forty-eight, and was buried at Quiddenhams. His youngest brother was Admiral Augustus Viscount Keppel, so created in 1782, who was the early friend of Sir Joshua Reynolds; he died in 1786.

His Lordship was succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, William Charles, the present Earl of Albemarle.

Arms. *Gules, three escallop shells, argent.*





Engraved by T. Barber

SOMERTON HALL.

W. G. P. M.

Designed by J. H. N. L.

Printed by J. H. N. L.

Somerton Hall, Norfolk ;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN BARKER HUNTINGTON, ESQ.

THIS delightfully pleasant Residence is situated eight miles from the ancient borough of Great Yarmouth, and about seventeen from the city of Norwich, to both of which the roads are most excellent. It is within the parish of East Somerton, and in the Hundred of West Flegg, a very rich division of this fertile county, being denominated by Kent, Marshall, and other agricultural writers, "the Garden of Norfolk." The House was erected about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and partakes of the architectural style prevalent at that period. It is in the form of half the letter H, with receding centre; the principal front is represented in the annexed engraving. In the Hall are preserved several cases of curious birds, that have been shot in the neighbourhood of the Estate. The Dining-room and other apartments contain many excellent paintings, together with portraits of the ancestors of the proprietor. The Drawing-room commands a most enchanting prospect of the village of Winterton, with its Church and lofty steeple, together with the noble tower of the lighthouse, situated on a high cliff, called the Ness, near the sea, a very fine view of which bounds the horizon.

In front of the House is a fanciful flower garden and shrubbery, protected on all sides from the ravages of the game by a concealed fence, beyond which is a very beautiful lawn, sloping from the house, and then gently ascending, surrounded by thriving plantations of oak, chesnut, fir, and various other trees, having pleasant walks winding through them, planted on either side with roses, jessamines, and almost every species of fragrant and beautiful shrub. Beyond these walks are the very fine ruins of East Somerton Church, partly enveloped in the umbrageous branches of ivy and other parasitical plants. The Grounds are well sheltered from the sea, and the bleak winds, by woods and plantations, abounding with pheasants and other game, which is also the case with every part of the Estate.

SOMERTON HALL, NORFOLK.

In 1544, Somerton Hall was the property of Miles Hobart, Esq. of Plumsted, second son of Sir James Hobart, Knt., Attorney General and of the Privy Council to Henry VII. He by his will, dated 1557, gave the estate to John Hobart, Esq., his second son, who married Anne, daughter of Sir Philip Tilney, Knt. of Shelley, in Suffolk, and left it to his eldest son, Thomas Hobart, Esq. of Thwaite, who left three daughters his co-heiresses: Jane married to John Kemp, Esq., Mary, and Elizabeth. Jane succeeded to this estate, and left it to her son, Thomas Kemp, Esq., whose son and heir, Clement Kemp, Esq. married the daughter of — Witton, Esq. of Wilby, and left an only daughter and heiress, who conveyed the estate before the year 1693, to John Horne, Esq. of Wichingham, after which it became the property of J. Husband, Esq., who built the Mansion as it now appears, which at length came into the possession of Benjamin Knights, Esq. a gentleman of very respectable family in the neighbourhood; his son, Engle Knights, Esq. dying without issue, left it by will, together with the rich estate adjoining, to the present owner, John Barker Huntington, Esq., a magistrate of this county, who married first the daughter of Benjamin Barker, Esq., of Carbrooke, in this county, by whom he had two daughters; and upon her decease married secondly, Isabella, daughter and co-heiress of the late General Hethersett, of Shropham, by whom he has three sons and two daughters.

The present proprietor has expended vast sums in the improvement of the Grounds, Offices, Hot-houses and Gardens. This Seat is now the residence of Admiral Stephens, who has the manor, with that of Winter-ton, as a sporting domain.





HORTON HOUSE.

Engraved by J. H. Johnson, from a drawing by J. H. Johnson, Esq. of the original building, as it appeared in 1800. The building was destroyed by fire in 1810.

Boughton House, Northamptonshire;

THE SEAT OF

ELIZABETH,

DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUCH.

BOUGHTON HOUSE is situated about three miles south of Kettering, in the parish of Weekly, and has been for a considerable period the seat and residence of the noble family of Montagu; the present Mansion was originally erected by Ralph, Duke of Montagu, who, in the early part of his life had been ambassador extraordinary at the court of France, during which period he spent some time at Versailles, the, then recently built, magnificent residence of Louis XIV. From that model he formed his ideas of building and gardening, and, in this Mansion, as well as in Montagu House, London, now the British Museum, which he also erected, displayed all that gorgeous splendour of decoration of which the French style admits.

Being particularly esteemed by King William, that monarch honoured him with a visit at this seat, Oct. 24, 1695, when his Majesty and the whole court were entertained with the greatest magnificence. The House contains a large collection of pictures; amongst which are two cartoons by Raphael, one representing Ezekiel's Vision, a grand, sublime, and impressive composition; the other, called a Holy Family, consists of eight figures, of superior merit; besides these, are a half-length portrait of Edward VI. in armour, and one of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, who was beheaded in 1641.

The Gardens are said to have contained one hundred acres and one hundred and thirty perches of land, and were formerly diversified with many large basons, a variety of fountains, aviaries, reservoirs, fish-ponds, canals, wildernesses, terraces, &c. and were adorned with statues, vases, &c. both of marble and metal, of curious workmanship, procured from France and Italy at a vast expense; traces of its original grandeur are still to be found in the noble terrace on the principal front, represented in our view; before the Mansion is a canal nearly a mile in length, but a great part of the House was rebuilt by John, the second Duke of Montagu.

The family is descended from the ancient Earls of Salisbury, by Simon Montagu, a younger brother of John, the third Earl of that surname. Sir Edward Montagu, the sixth in descent from Simon Montagu, was the direct ancestor of the Dukes of Montagu and Manchester, and the Earls of Sandwich. Sir Edward Montagu became Lord Chief Justice

BOUGHTON HOUSE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

in the reign of Henry VIII., and purchased this valuable estate of the Burdon family in the year 1528. He was appointed one of the executors to that monarch's will; but, it being reported, that the Duke of Northumberland, in contriving the settlement of the crown upon Lady Jane Grey, used only the advice of Lord Chief Justice Montagu and Secretary Cecil, who furnished the patents with divers reasons of law and state, he is said to have retired to his hospitable hall at Boughton, to seek that contentment he could not find at court.—Vide *Fuller's Worthies*. How far he was concerned in the transactions of that period may be seen in the Church History by the same author, where Sir Edward's representation of the case is printed; he died in the year 1556. His grandson, Edward, was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I., and, on the 29th June, 1621, was created Lord Montagu of Boughton; he is reported to have lived in very great hospitality, and to have been exceedingly beloved in this county; his housekeeping was so liberal, that it is scarce credible what numbers were daily served at his gate, according to a custom then much practised by our nobility. His Lordship died in the Savoy, where he was confined by the parliament, in the year 1644, æt. 81.

Edward, second Lord Montagu, of Boughton, married Anne, the daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph Winwood, knt., principal Secretary of State, and was the father of Ralph, Duke of Montagu, who married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Wriottesley, Earl of Southampton. He was a nobleman of considerable abilities, as well as of great honour and integrity, who lived always in a style of splendour suitable to his high rank and great estates. His Grace died on the 8th of March, 1709, and was succeeded by his only surviving son John, second Duke of Montagu, and K. G., who married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of the illustrious John, Duke of Marlborough, by whom he had Mary, wife of George Brudenell, Earl of Cardigan, who, on his Grace's death, 6th July, 1749, assumed the name and arms of Montagu, and was created Marquess Monthermer and Duke of Montagu, 5th Nov. 1766; their only daughter, Elizabeth, married Henry Scot, Duke of Buccleuch, and, on the Duke of Montagu's death, 28th May, 1790, succeeded to this estate. Her Grace's second son, Henry James Scot Montagu, is now Lord Montagu of Boughton; his Lordship married in 1804, Jane Margaret, the daughter of Archibald Lord Douglas, of Douglas.

Lord Montagu's residence at Ditton Park, in Buckinghamshire, which descended to the noble family from Sir Ralph Winwood, has been engraved for the First Series of this publication.





Engraved by W. Wallis

Deene Park, Northamptonshire;

THE SEAT OF

ROBERT BRUDENELL,

EARL OF CARDIGAN.

THIS ancient residence is situated on the confines of the royal forest of Rockingham, on the left of the road from Kettering to Stamford, about ten miles from the latter. The Park is large, and well stocked with deer and game, and is beautifully diversified with swelling lawns, and all the varieties of scenery that wood and water can bestow. Immediately in front of the Mansion is a sloping lawn, bounded by luxuriant woods, whose dark umbrageous tints are relieved by a fine expanse of water, crossed by a bridge of three arches. On the other side are extensive Pleasure Grounds, where the plantations are adorned with temples and alcoves, at pleasing distances.

The noble structure stands on an eminence at the extremity of this beautiful Park, and commands a most delightful prospect of its abundantly varied scenes. It is an irregular edifice, built entirely of stone, with battlements, and small turrets and buttresses. Our view is from the south-east, on the opposite side of the water: the south front has been rebuilt; at the angle is seen an octagonal tower; beyond it is the east front, which is ancient, and ornamented with armorial devices, &c.; at the extremity is a large square tower, four stories in height, having a broad fascia under the battlements, containing several shields of arms. The principal apartments are spacious and lofty; some of the rooms exhibit curious examples of ancient arrangement, containing numerous portraits, and other paintings of considerable interest.

The Hall is particularly fine, having a beautiful open-work timber-framed roof, rising to the top of the building, and its mullioned windows, adorned with painted glass, shewing all the principal arms of the noble houses of Brudenell, Montagu, and Bruce, with their several alliances, as Bulstrode, Entwissell, Banester, &c.; the walls are hung with a collection of portraits of the most distinguished members of the family.

The Library windows are also of painted glass, containing heraldic bearings. Here is a very fine collection of books, and several valuable manuscripts relating to this county, written by Thomas, the first Lord Cardigan, who, being confined in the Tower of London during the Civil War, spent his leisure hours in making abstracts from the several records there deposited.

The genealogy of this noble family commences with William de Bredenhill, a person of considerable note, and large possessions, at Dod-

DEENE PARK, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

ington, in Oxfordshire, as also in Aynho and Sibbertoft, in this county, temp. Henry III. and Edward I.; but the first of the family who resided at Deene Park, appears to have been Sir Robert Brudenell, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the time of Henry VIII., who was the son of Edmund Brudenell, of Amersham; and on his death, 30th Jan. 1531, was buried in the south aisle of this church, under a beautiful alabaster monument, with his effigies, between his two wives; his first wife was Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Entwissell, Esq., of Stanton Wyvill, by whom he had Sir Thomas Brudenell, and Anthony his second son; his second wife was Philippa Power, but, by her, he had no issue. He settled this estate upon his eldest son and heir, Sir Thomas Brudenell, Knt., in the 12th year of Henry VIII., on his marriage with Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Fitzwilliam, of Milton. He died in 1586, and also lies buried in the church, under a tomb, close to that of his father. His eldest son, Sir Edmund Brudenell, was knighted by the Earl of Leicester, at Charle-cote, in 1566. Camden, in his *Britannia*, states, "that he was an excellent improver, and admirer of renowned antiquity." He died in 1585, and is buried in the Brudenell chapel, in Deene church. The estate at length descended to Robert, fourth son of Sir Thomas Brudenell; he died, 4th July, 1599; Thomas, his eldest son, was raised to the degree of a Baronet, by King James I., 29th June, 1611; and by Charles I., 26th April, 1627, was advanced to the dignity of Baron Brudenell, of Stanton Wyvill, in Leicestershire. In consideration of his services to that king, for which he suffered a tedious imprisonment, he was, at the Restoration, created Earl of the county of Cardigan, 20th April, 1661. He died, 16th Sept. 1663, æt. 80, and was buried at Deene, with his ancestors. Robert, his eldest son, succeeded as second Earl of Cardigan, and dying, 16th July, 1703, æt. 96, was succeeded by his grandson, George, third Earl of Cardigan, the direct ancestor of the present noble Earl, and *Custos Rotulorum* of this county. He died, 5th July, 1732, and left issue by his lady, Elizabeth, eldest daughter to Thomas Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury, four sons, of whom the eldest, George, became fourth Earl of Cardigan, and having married Mary, daughter and co-heiress of John, Duke of Montagu, upon the decease of his Grace, 16th July, 1749, took the name and arms of Montagu, and 28th Oct. 1776, was created Duke of Montagu. His Grace died in 1790, leaving an only daughter, now Duchess of Buccleugh.

James, Lord Brudenell, of Deene, succeeded his brother as fifth Earl of Cardigan. His Lordship held the office of Privy Purse to his late Majesty, and was Governor of Windsor Castle. He died, 24th Feb. 1811, æt. 85, when he was succeeded by his nephew, Robert, the present Earl, son of the Hon. Robert Brudenell, third son of George, third Earl of Cardigan, and Elizabeth, sister to the last Earl of Aylesbury.

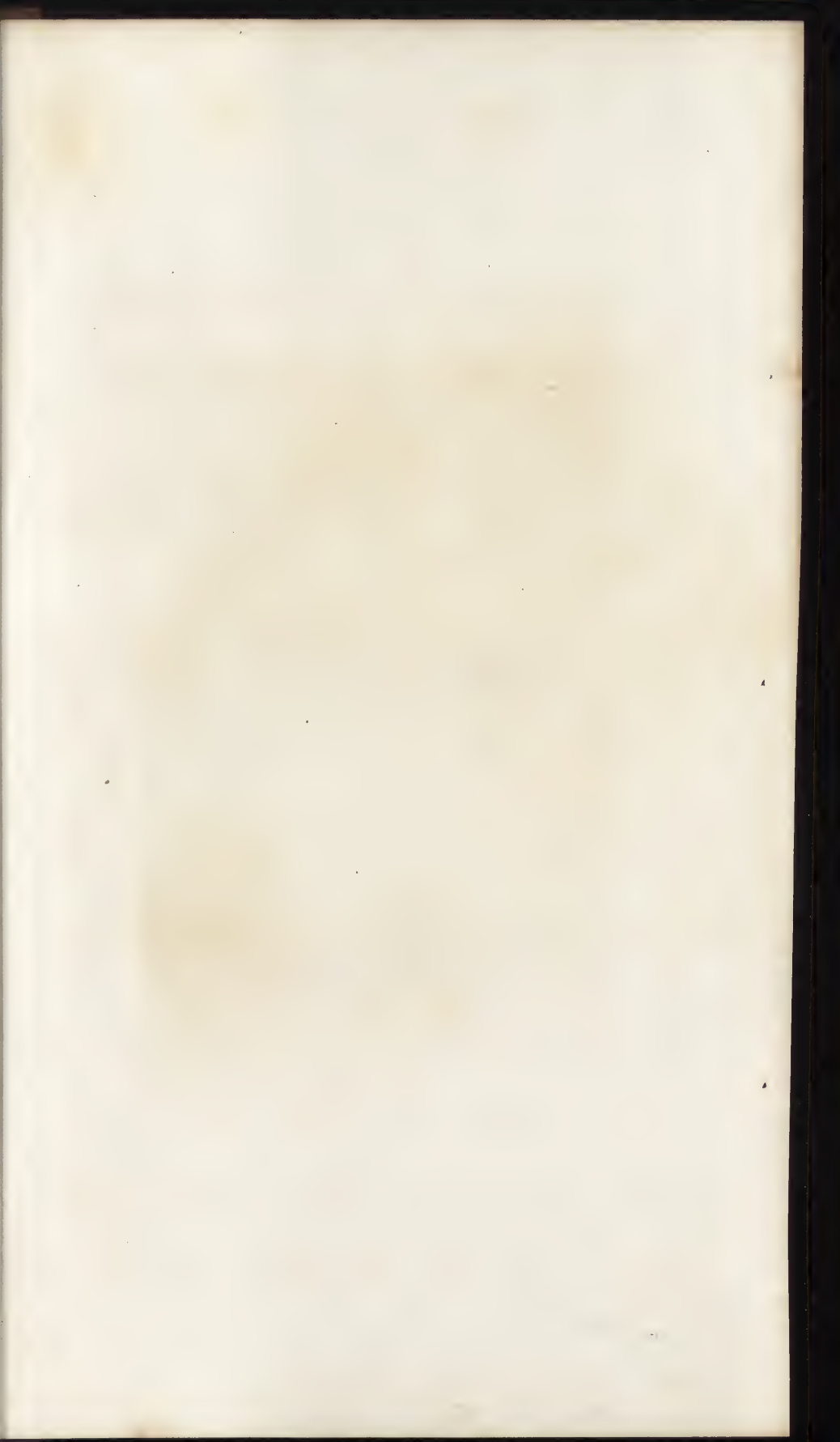


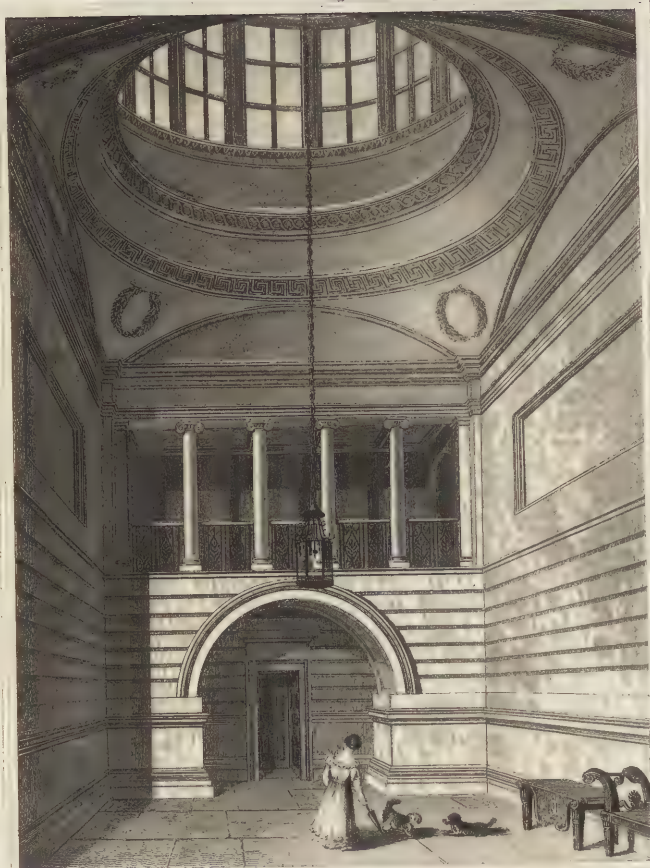


Engraved by T. Harrison

LAXTON HALL.

SIR HAMILTON





Drawn by J. G. Smith

Engraved by W. D. Hoag

EAST INDIA HOUSE

Printed by J. G. Smith

Printed by J. G. Smith

Printed by J. G. Smith

Laxton Hall, Northamptonshire ;

THE SEAT OF

GEORGE FREKE EVANS, ESQ.

AT a very early period of history this Manor and Estate was the property of the Baronial family of D'Engaine, who are supposed to have derived their name from the office of Chief Engineer, held by Richard, under William the Conqueror, and from this family it has lineally descended to the present possessor.

Sir John D'Engaine, a Knight Banneret in the reign of Edward III., attended that monarch in the wars of France, and had summons to parliament from the sixteenth year of the reign of Edward II., until the thirty-first of Edward III. ; he died in 1358, at his seat at Dillington, in Huntingdonshire, leaving issue by Joan his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Peverel, Thomas his son, and three daughters. Sir Thomas D'Engaine married Catherine, the daughter of Hugh Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, and died in 1367, leaving his sisters before mentioned his heirs. Catharine his relict, held Laxton in dower till her death, in 1399, when it devolved to Catharine, the wife of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, Knight, and daughter of Sir Lawrence Pabenharn, by Elizabeth, sister of Sir Thomas D'Engaine.

Sir Humphry Stafford, Kt. of Tixover, a descendant of the ancient Barons of Stafford, married Alianore, the daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, in the reign of Henry VI., and from him the Estate descended to Sir William Stafford, Knt. who died possessed of it in 1606, the fourth year of the reign of James I. ; he was succeeded by William Stafford, Esq. his son, who died in 1637.

The estates finally devolved upon co-heiresses, the daughters of William Stafford, Esq. ; Anne, the youngest of whom, in 1703, married George Evans, Esq. who represented the County of Limerick in parliament, and exerting himself greatly for the Protestant succession, was created Lord Carbery, 9th May, 1715. His Lordship died in 1749, and was succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son George, second Lord Carbery, who, dying in 1759, was succeeded by his son George, third Lord Carbery, who married Juliana, the daughter of Baptist, fourth Earl of Gainsborough, and dying in 1783, left his son George, fourth Lord Carbery, who died, 31st December, 1804, and was interred in the

LAXTON HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

family vault at Laxton. His widow married George Freke Evans, Esq., of Bulgaden Hall, in the County of Limerick, the next brother of the present Lord Carbery, and proprietor of Laxton, who is the second son of Sir John Evans Freke, Bart. and Lady Elizabeth Gore, the daughter of Arthur Earl of Arran.

Laxton Hall is a large and handsome building, situated within the limits of Rockingham Forest, between Bulwick and Fineshade, on the left hand of the road leading from Kettering to Stamford, at the distance of about eight miles south west from the latter town. On the north and west it is bounded by Wakerley, Harringworth, and Deene Park, the seat of the Earl of Cardigan. Plate I., representing an exterior view of the mansion, is taken from a point near the quarry, from whence the stone used in its erection was dug.

The House, which is both elegant and commodious, containing many spacious apartments, was built by the present proprietor, partly after a design by J. H. Repton and son. The North Front, shewn in our plate, displays a handsome and chaste specimen of the Ionic order, with a noble portico, of sufficient projection to admit carriages. Plate II. is an interior view of the Entrance Hall, or vestibule, erected after a design by — Dance; it is nearly square, but rises in a spherical ceiling, terminated by a circular Louvre, or lantern, of elegant design. At the end is a very handsome Ionic corridor, communicating with the various chambers. From the Hall of Entrance, on the right, is the Music-room, thirty-eight feet by twenty-four, in which is a very fine organ, built by Green; on the left is the Drawing-room, of nearly similar dimensions. From the principal Staircase you enter the south Drawing-room, not a large, but a most comfortable and elegant apartment. The Library, which occupies the centre of the South Front, is sixty feet in length, divided into three compartments; it contains a valuable collection of books, selected with great care and expense, mostly rare editions, and in splendid binding. The windows are constructed after the French plan; they open upon a handsome stone Terrace, which extends along the whole of the South Front; from the Terrace is a descent to the Flower Garden and Pleasure Grounds. All the Windows of the principal floor are glazed with plate glass.

The West Drawing-room, thirty-six feet long, at present furnished rather as a Museum than a living room, contains, besides many valuable pictures, a very curious collection of Conchology, the foreign shells are all of the finest and most perfect specimens.

The parish of Laxton is peculiarly circumstanced as to its ecclesiastical jurisdiction; it is exempt from Episcopal authority, and the appointment of the minister rests with the proprietor, who is the Lay-Rector; he has built a handsome Parsonage at his own expense, and allows the minister a liberal stipend. The Village has also been entirely rebuilt,

LAXTON HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,

with every attention to the comfort of the inhabitants, as well as the picturesque appearance of the cottages. The School House, a little detached from the Village, was designed by Repton; it is a handsome building in the pointed style; here all the children of the parish, between the ages of six and thirteen, are taught reading, writing, and plain work, and are all clothed at Lady Carbery's expense.

The Church, dedicated to All Saints, is situated on a rising ground above the Village, to the south-west of the House; its appearance at present, does not well accord with the other improvements in the parish, but it is intended to be immediately rebuilt; when this is accomplished, the state of the parish will be complete, and will altogether exhibit, for its extent, one of the most perfect domains in the kingdom.

On this and the adjoining property, there have been planted, within these few years, above half a million of forest-trees, and certainly nothing can surpass the flourishing state of the plantations and woods.

List of the Principal Pictures at Laxton Hall.

DINING-ROOM.

Portrait of the First Lord Carbery.
Ditto of Colonel Evans (father of the above) in armour.
Ditto, a full-length of the Dowager Lady Carbery, Lady of George Freke Evans, Esq.—*Sir Wm. Beechey*.
Lord Stafford—*Sir Peter Lely*.
Two fine portraits of Martin Luther and his wife—*Holbein*.
Two Paintings by *Canaletti*—very fine.
A Landscape—*P. Potter*.
St. Matthew—*Spagnoletti*.
A Magdalen—*Guido*.
Banditti in a Cave—*Teniers*.
Landscape—*Poussin*.
Ditto with Cattle—*Vangoole*.
Portrait of General Boscawen.
Ditto of Admiral Evans.
A View of Paris.

GRAND STAIRCASE.

A noble picture by *Rembrandt*, the subject, the Infant Moses trampling upon Pharaoh's crown, the figures of Pharaoh, his daughter, and Moses, of full size.
A fine interior of the Cathedral of Antwerp—*Peter Neefs*.
Venus returned from the Chase—*Lucca Giordano*.
St. Sebastian—*Guido*.
A Magdalen—*Rubens*.
A Boy at Study—*Flink*.
Dead Game—*Albert Cuyp*.
Ditto—*Weenix*.
With many others.

SOUTH DRAWING-ROOM.

A Landscape, very fine—*Adrian Vanderveldt*.
A small Head, exquisite—*Rembrandt*.

Two small Landscapes on copper—*Breughel*.
A Calm—*Monomi*.
A Landscape—*Morland*.
Boys at Play, principal figure by *Vandyck*.
Lady Carbery's favorite Newfoundland Dog—*Boulbee*.
A View of Amsterdam, and its companion—*Storck*.
Two Sea Views—*Wm. Vanderveldt*.
An Interior—*Young Frank*.
A Landscape—*Walmsley*.
A Battle-piece—*Romaine*.
Isaac Blessing Jacob—*Rembrandt*.
A Hunting-piece—*Wycke*.
A Sea View—*Master not known*.
A Sea View, very fine—*Vanderkabel*.
A View in Venice.
A Landscape—*Glauber and Laresse*.
Battle-piece—*Borgognone*.
The Dog-feeder—*Hondius*.
An Encampment—*Hemskirk*.
Fishermen with their Nets—*Karil du Jardin*.
A Landscape—*Asselyn*.
Boors at Play—*Teniers*.
A Landscape—*Ferg*.
A Canal View in Holland—*Dekker*.
A Landscape with Ruins—*Taverner*.

LIBRARY.

Portrait of Pascal—*Vandyck*.
Two Frames, with carvings in ivory, inimitable.
A Burgomaster and Family—*Van Maes*.
A Young Man at Study—*Wright of Derby*.
A Portrait of Rubens.
Head of St. John—*Guido*.
Two Views on the Rhine—*Melder*.
A Landscape, with figures by *Teniers*.
Two Views—*Vangoyen*.
Landscape—*Walmsley*.
Wise Men's Offering—*Otho Venius*.

LAXTON HALL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Two small Pieces on copper—*Coypel*.
 Four Seasons—*Lairesse*.
 Landscape—*Asselyn*.
 Ditto—*Ferg.*
 Ditto—*Breughel and Teniers*.
 Blacksmith's Shop—*Wouvermans*.
 Two with fancy figures—*Watteau*.
 Two Frames with Casts of Classic Heads.
 Philosopher in his study—*Gerard Dhow*.
 Landscape—*Berghem*.
 Old Man's Head on panel—*Master not known*.
 Two small Pieces on copper, from *Æsop's Fables*—*Von Kessel*.

WEST DRAWING-ROOM.

Portrait of the Imperial General Count Wal-
 lestein—*Gerard Dhow*.
 Two Magnificent Pictures, Morning and E-
 vening, from the Chigi Palace at Rome—
Claude.
 A small Landscape—*Ditto*.
 A Landscape, exquisite—*Ruysdaal*.
 Ditto, View in Holland—*Vangoyen*.
 View of Etterbeck, near Brussels—*Wildens*
and Teniers.
 Small Sea View—*Solomon Ruysdaal*.
 Spanish Amusements—*Xebrights*.
 Landscape—*Everdingen*.
 The Feast of Dionysius—*Old Franks*.
 Landscape—*Berghem*.

NORTH BED-ROOM.

The Misers, on panel, copy of that at Hamp-
 ton Court.

Portrait of Newfoundland Dog and Spaniel,
 large as life—*Boulbee*.
 Two Pictures, with portraits of George, third
 Lord Carbery, his brother and sister, when
 children.
 A Large Landscape.
 Portrait of Honorable Eyre Evans, third son
 of first Lord Carbery.

NORTH DRESSING-ROOM.

Portrait of Anne Stafford, wife of the first
 Lord Carbery.
 Ditto of George, third Lord Carbery, and
 Eliza, his second wife, daughter of —
 Horton, Esq. of Catton Hall, County of
 Derby.
 A Snow-piece.
 Two Portraits of favourite Horses—*Boulbee*.
 A Portrait of Colonel Evans in armour.

LADY CARBERY'S DRESSING- ROOM.

Landscape and Figures—*Patel*.
 Ditto—*Rosa de Twoli*.
 Birds and still life, three pictures—*Bogdani*.
 A View of St. Leonard's Hill—*Countess of*
Harcourt.
 Two Miniatures, in crayons, of the Honour-
 able Mrs. Davy, sister of John, late Lord
 Carbery, and her daughter, first wife of the
 Earl of Stradbroke, and mother of Lady
 Frances Anne Hotham.





Engraved by J. H. Easton

CAVERSHAM PARK.

Wm. D. D. D. D.

London: Published by J. H. Easton, 10, Strand, near the Theatre Royal, and by J. H. Easton, 10, Strand, near the Theatre Royal.

Printed by J. H. Easton

London: Published by J. H. Easton

Caversham Park, Oxfordshire;

THE SEAT OF

COLONEL MARSACK.

THE road from Henley to Reading, from which latter town Caversham Park is distant only two miles, is generally allowed to command one of the finest views in this county, "where Thames among the wanton valleys strays." Its banks, ever beautiful, present here a constant succession of delightful objects, pleasing to the eye, and affording a grateful theme for reflection. This magnificent mansion, with a domain of one thousand acres in the parishes of Caversham and Sunning, is preeminently distinguished amidst the numerous residences that grace its vale, or tower, amongst the woody uplands that bound its shores. The ancient Seat, called Caversham Lodge, was situated nearer to the river than the present structure: it was honoured by a visit from Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I., when on her progress to Bath; and in the next reign, was the temporary residence of the children of Charles I., while his Majesty was a prisoner at Windsor. Whitlock states, that on July 15, 1647, the Earl of Northumberland had an order to accompany the King's children to visit his Majesty, who earnestly desired to see them. Great numbers of people, in their way to meet the King, flocked to see them, and strewed the ways with green boughs and herbs. His Majesty was then in custody of the army, and was quartered only where they pleased; being to stay some time at Caversham, a House of the Lord Craven's, near Reading, his children, as Lord Clarendon writes, were likewise suffered to go thither, and remained with him two days, which was the greatest satisfaction the King could receive.

The present Edifice was built by William, Earl of Cadogan, at an expense of not less than 130,000*l*. This nobleman was a general of the forces under King William, and had distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne. In the reign of Queen Anne, he was in the battles of Blenheim and Ramilies; and soon after the accession of George I. was created Lord Cadogan, of Reading, in 1716, and was appointed ambassador to the States-General. On May 8, 1718, his lordship was advanced in the peerage to be Earl of Cadogan, Viscount Caversham, and Baron of Oakley.

When his lordship erected this mansion, he employed the celebrated Lancelot Brown in ornamenting the grounds. Of this spot, that master

CAVERSHAM PARK, OXFORDSHIRE..

of the art of landscape-gardening always spoke in the highest terms; but it has been justly remarked, that if he were now alive, he would see that even more has been accomplished than his notions of *capability* had conceived.

The Park contains about five hundred acres, and there are twenty-five acres disposed in pleasure-grounds, lawn, shrubbery walks, and plantations, clothed with a profusion of the choicest plants and ever-greens; with a canal above an acre in extent, in which a good taste and correct judgment have been displayed to great advantage. The noble Terrace Walk on the south front is 1,800 feet long, and thirty-six feet wide, terminated by a rusticated temple of the Doric order, of Portland stone, from whence walks lead to the plantations and wilderness. The Park, ever remarkable for its beauty, possesses both hill and dale, with a lovely and luxuriant valley passing through its centre; the eminences, adorned by full-grown timber, are scattered about in all directions in pleasing variety.

The Mansion has also been very considerably improved since it came into the possession of Colonel Marsack. The noble Corinthian Portico upon the south front, represented in our View, was constructed under his direction. Upon the north, or carriage front, is a Doric Porch, the wings of the building, partially concealed by the trees on the south, are displayed to great effect on the opposite front. The whole comprises, on the principal floor, a noble suite of nine apartments, of which we give the proportions: Entrance Hall, 29 feet square, leading by a vestibule to the Great Dining Parlour, 34 feet by 24. Smaller ditto, 12 ft. by 11. A Billiard Room, 26 ft. 6 inches by 17 ft. 6 inches. The Tapestry Room, 25 ft. by 23 ft. 6 in. The Principal Drawing Room, 32 ft. by 23. A Music Room, 23 ft. by 22. The Library, 31 ft. 6 in. by 21 ft.; and the Audit Room, 22 ft. by 15. The House being situated on an eminence, commands an extensive view of Berkshire and the adjacent counties; a full prospect of the town of Reading, with Cæsar's Camp, and the hills of Windsor Forest in the horizon. Detached offices have been recently erected, and comprehend a range of coach-houses, stables, granaries, &c. &c.

The Manor of Caversham is co-extensive with the parish, and contains upwards of 4,200 acres, of which 230 are waste: it is situated in Benfield Hundred.





Designed by J. Neale

COCKSPUR PARK.

W. H. B. 1851

Engraved by T. G. Jones

Cokethorpe Park, Oxfordshire;

THE SEAT OF

WALTER STRICKLAND, ESQ.

THIS Mansion, of which we now present a view of the west front, is situated in the parish of Standlake, about three miles from Witney, in Bampton Hundred. It was originally built by the first Lord Harcourt, Lord High Chancellor in the reign of Queen Anne. Her majesty presented the handsome carved oak wainscot for the Dining-room, thirty-six feet by twenty-four, where the queen is recorded to have dined after the House was completed.

When the splendid Mansion at Nuneham Courtenay was erected; this estate was sold in 1765 to Maximilian Western, Esq., of Essex, whose daughter and co-heiress married Walter Strickland, Esq., of Flamborough, in Yorkshire, son of the late Sir George Strickland, Bart., of Boynton, in that county, on whose family it is now entailed. Some alterations have been made in the House since our first view was taken, particularly the balustrade, which now surmounts the west front. A full account of this seat having appeared in our First Series, from the pen of Dr. Mavor, we beg to refer our readers to that which accompanies the first plate, to it we are now enabled to add

A List of Pictures at Cokethorpe Park.

BREAKFAST-ROOM.

Portraits of Sir William and Lady Strickland, with two of their Children—*Thos. Hudson*.
Six small Portraits on Copper of the Western Family—*Ditto*.

STAIRCASE.

A large Landscape, Cattle at a Fountain.—*Rosa da Tivoli*.

Painted with great freedom and effect.

The Repose: Cattle, Animals, and Figures—*Ditto*.

Painted in a very bold style, handling free, with amazing effect—Evening—the sky, grand.

Hercules and Omphale, Queen of Lydia, attended by her Maids, smiling at Hercules, who, to conciliate her esteem, condescends to handle the distaff and spindle, for which he has changed his club and lion's skin, and in a female habit, spins among her women—*Artist unknown*.

ENTRANCE HALL.

Dead Game and Birds, *fine*. Dog's Head, *excellent*—*John Fyt*.

Dead Game and Fruit, after *F. Snijders*.

Portrait of a Horse, Dog, and Groom—*More*.

Portrait of a Terrier, *well painted*—*Bennet*.

Fish-piece, *good*—*L. Hubner*.

Belisarius—an interesting subject, after *Vandyck*.

A *Magdalen*—an old copy, from *Guido*.

A *Nativity*—*Albert Durer*.

ANTE-ROOM.

Portraits of a Nobleman, his Lady, and Family. Reign of James the First—*C. Jansen*.

The exquisitely beautiful pearly colour of the heads, the admirably delicate penciling, the soft and pulpy appearance of the flesh, the character of life, and expression of some

COKETHORPE PARK, OXFORDSHIRE.

of the figures, makes this a most interesting picture, and certainly one of the most extensive and best works of this master. It is much to be regretted, that the painter was not capable of composing so large a subject. The figures have the common fault of most family pictures of that day; all looking out of the picture.

Portrait of Gerhard Douw's Mother, after G. Douw.

DINING-ROOM.

Portrait of Lord Walter Strickland, of Flamborough—*Old Stone*.

LIBRARY.

Portrait of Walter Strickland, Esq.—*Kirkby*.
Storm at Sea—*S. Van Ranks*, or *Rankin*.

Evening sun, very spirited, and the splashing and buoyancy of the waves excellent.

Portrait of Edward Roper, Esq., the fourth descendant of William Roper, Esq., who married one of Sir Thomas More's daughters—*M. Dahl*.

Landscape, Cattle and Figures: Abraham, with Sarah, his Wife, and Lot, his brother's son; the Lord appearing to him in his journey from Haran to the land of Canaan—*Old Kuyp*.

Cattle, Figures, and Animals, Female Milking a Goat—*Manner of Bassan*.
Ruins—*Paul Panini*.

One of the earlier and more careful pictures of this master; the animated look and spirited attitude of the figures are very good; the perspective very correct; the sunny effect of light upon the architecture and clouds is excellent.

Landscape and Figures—*J. Moucheron*.

The warm evening effect of the picture, the aerial appearance of the distance and sky, good. The trees touched with laborious neatness.

Philosopher mending a Pen—*D. Teniers*.

There is great attentive character in the head, and strong effect of colour, yet it cannot be ranked among the best of his works.

Boys blowing Bubbles—*Vanderwerfe*.

A little cabinet picture by that eminent master in his early manner.

Boar Hunt—*A. Hondious*.

A cabinet specimen. The spirit of the dogs attacking the wearied boar, good.

Portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Portraits of the seven Bishops that were confined in the Tower by James the Second.

Portrait of a Lady—*Sir J. Reynolds*.





Engraved by T. J. Fowler

SUTTON COURT.

WINDSOR, 1754.

Drawn by J. P. H. Galle

Printed by J. P. H. Galle

Printed by J. P. H. Galle, at the Office of the London and Westminster Post Office, No. 1, Pall Mall, London.

Shipton Court, Oxfordshire;

THE SEAT OF

SIR JOHN CHANDOS READE, BART.

SHIPTON COURT is situated in a pleasant valley, on the confines of the Forest of Wychwood, four miles north-east from Burford, and about seven from Chipping Norton. In front of the ancient Mansion is a very fine avenue of limes and walnut-trees, continued for a considerable distance beyond the road which now leads to the House. Immediately before it is a court, inclosed with a wall and entered by iron gates, beyond which our view of the principal front is taken. From the style of the architecture, the period of its erection may be assigned to the reign of James I., the roof terminating in five ornamented gables, marks the peculiar characteristic of that era. It presents a good specimen of the residences of country gentlemen in those times, and is a very comfortable house, with most excellent offices adjoining.

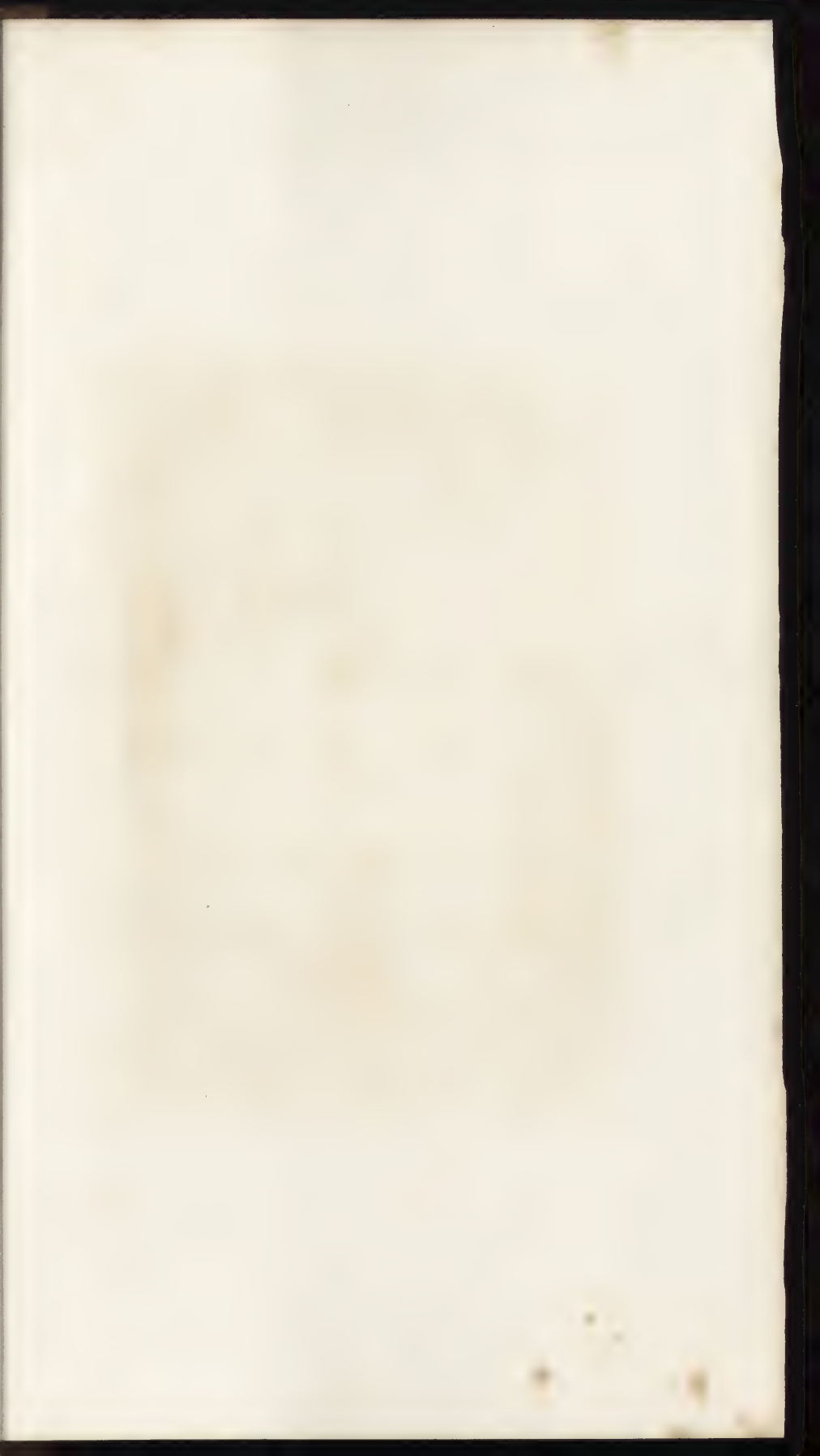
The Estate is well wooded, and was possessed by the family of Lacy for many years, but was purchased, Nov. 17, 1663, of Rowland Lacy, Esq., by Sir Compton Reade, Bart., after the destruction of his paternal seat, Barton Court, in Berkshire, which fell a sacrifice to party fury that raged with such violence during the civil war in Oliver Cromwell's time.

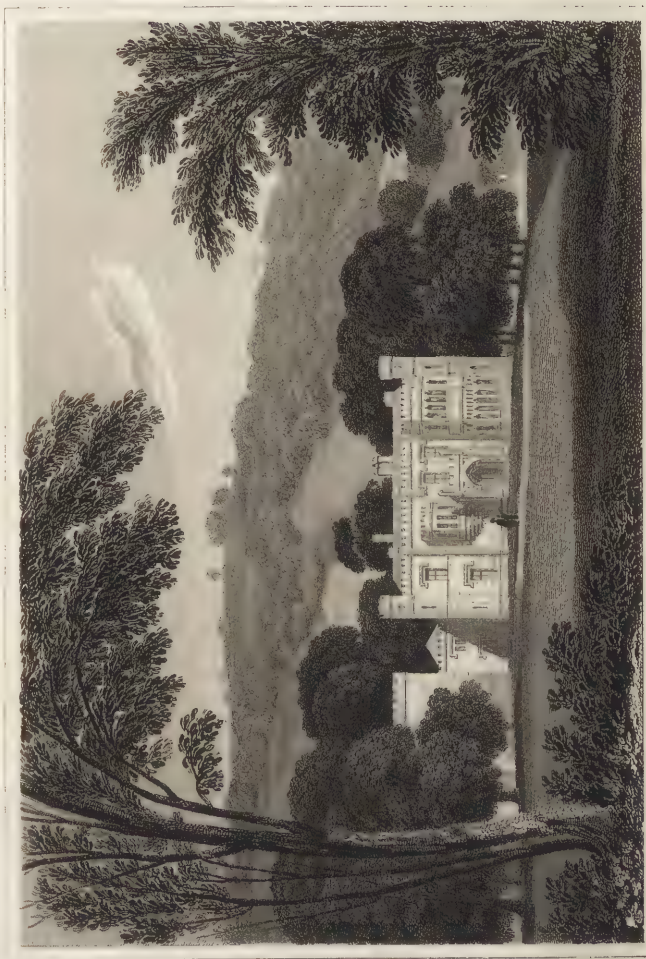
In the Church are monuments to the memory of Sir Compton Reade, Bart., Sir Edward Reade, the second Baronet, and other ancestors of this ancient family, already mentioned in our account of Oddington House, Gloucestershire.

STORY OF THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY

The Republican Party is a political party in the United States. It was founded in 1854 as a coalition of various groups, including former members of the Whig Party, Free Soilers, and others. The party's platform at the time was based on opposition to the expansion of slavery into the western territories. Over the years, the party has evolved and its platform has changed, but it has remained a major force in American politics. It has produced many presidents, including Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin Harrison, James Garfield, Chester Arthur, Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, Richard Nixon, Gerald R. Ford, Ronald Reagan, and George W. Bush. The party is currently the largest of the two major parties in the United States, with a long history of success in both the White House and Congress.





Drawn by J. M. Noddy

Engraved by T. Mearns

WITLEIGH HOUSE. SOMERSETSHIRE.

1840

Printed and Sold by J. Mearns, at the Sign of the Ship, in the Strand, London.

Warleigh House, Somersetshire;

THE SEAT OF

HENRY SKRINE, ESQ.

WARLEIGH HOUSE was built about the year 1814, by its present possessor, from the designs of Mr. Webb, of Staffordshire, architect. The plan admits of very great domestic convenience, while the decorations are derived entirely from the architecture of an early period. The deep bay windows have solid mullions, and the walls are surmounted by battlements. The principal entrance is a neatly constructed Porch, with a pointed arch and buttresses at the angles, which as well as the whole structure is of fine freestone.

The Stables are remarkably commodious, and of very handsome elevation. The situation of this elegant residence is one of the most beautiful spots in the kingdom; and the correct taste of Mr. Skrine has led him to assist nature in developing the peculiar scenes thus afforded.

The House stands on an elevation, backed by rising grounds beautifully wooded, about four miles from the City of Bath, and about the same distance from Bradford, in Wiltshire, on the banks of the River Avon, which enters this County, near Claverton, about half a mile from Warleigh House. The vicinity abounds in beautiful walks and rides. The pleasing Village of Bathford is distant about a mile and a half, and Claverton Downs, a fine open tract, stretch to a considerable distance on the North and East. Near the Village of Claverton is Claverton House, the Seat of J. Vivian, Esq.

The Estate, which is in the Hundred of Bath Forum, has been in the possession of this Family for nearly three hundred years. The late Henry Skrine, Esq., LL. B., and father of the present proprietor, died at Walton on Thames, in 1803. He was the author of a well known "Tour through Wales and the adjacent English Counties," which has passed two editions, as well as of "A Tour in the North of England and Scotland," and "A General Account of all the Rivers of Note in Great Britain," a useful and elegant topographical Work.

The drawing was made by permission, from an original sketch by John Hughes, Esq. of Uffington, Berkshire.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOSEPH NEALE
OF THE BOSTON BAR
IN TWO VOLUMES
VOL. I.
BOSTON: PUBLISHED BY
J. NEALE, AT THE SIGN OF THE
CROWN, IN CORNHILL.
1806.





Engraved by W. Deeble

KENTWELL HALL.

1841

Printed by J. P. Neale

Printed and Published by J. P. Neale, at the Kentwell Hall, Kent.

Kentwell Hall, Suffolk;

THE SEAT OF

RICHARD MOORE, ESQ.

THIS ancient Mansion stands on rising ground, a short distance north of the town of Melford, five miles and a half from Sudbury, and was most probably erected in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir William Clopton, knt. The principal front of the House is represented in the annexed plate, being a fine example of the style of architecture at that period; in plan, it displays a centre and two projecting wings, forming half the letter H, and inclosing a court, which is approached by a bridge over a moat, at present only partially environing the edifice; within a short distance, and leading to it, is a very fine avenue of trees. Most of the windows are adorned with painted glass, principally consisting of the various armorial escutcheons of the family alliances of its former proprietors. The Grounds are not much varied, but are beautifully wooded, presenting the most delightful home scenery.

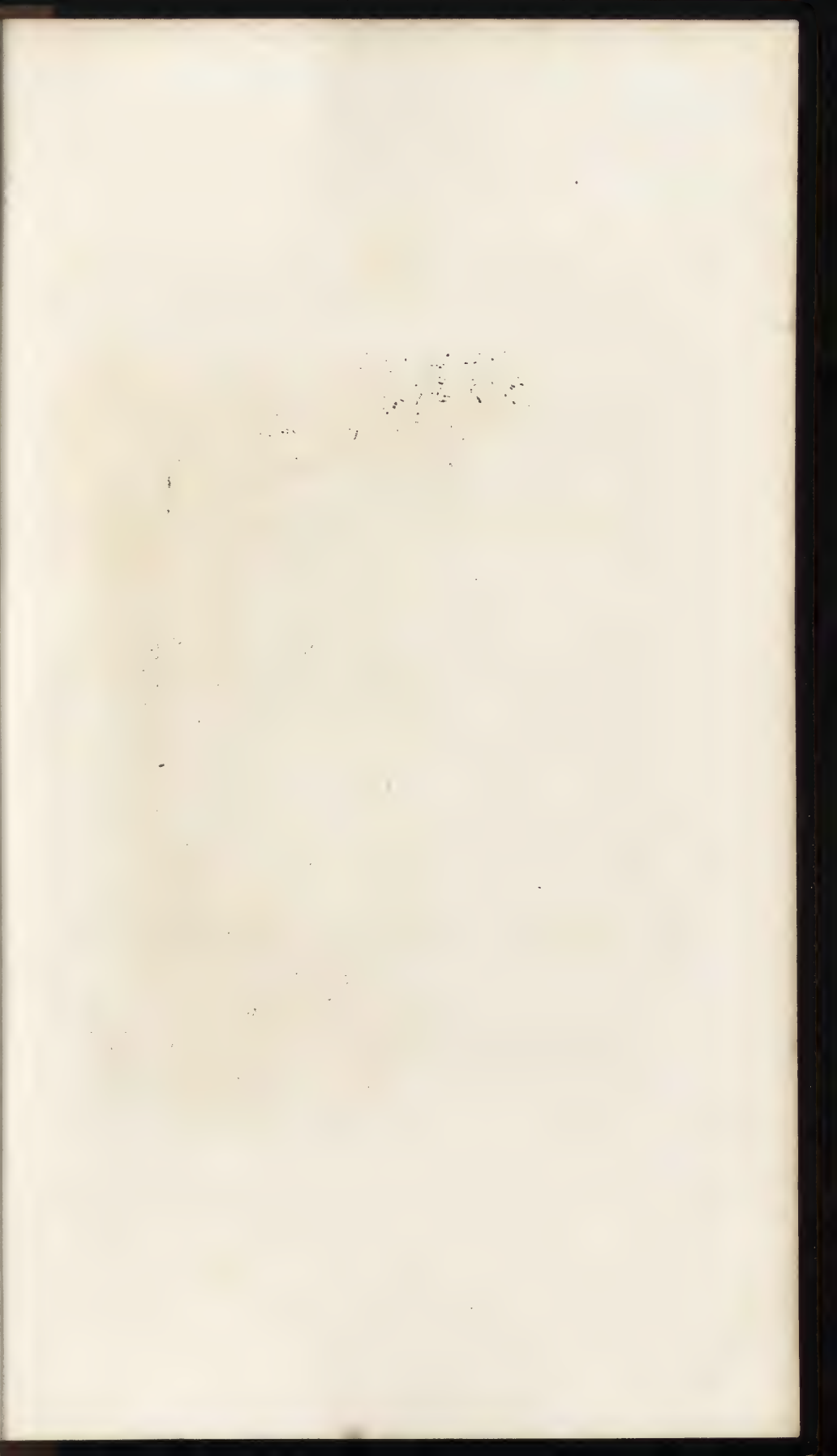
Sir Thomas Clopton, grandson of William Clopton, of Wickham Brook, about seven miles from Clare, in this county, acquired the estate by his marriage with Catharine, the daughter and heiress of William Mylde, who died in 1263, the forty-eighth year of the reign of Henry the Third. The family of Clopton, by one of whom the House was erected, resided here for a very considerable period. At the upper end of the north aisle of Melford Church is an altar Monument to the memory of William Clopton, Esq., the son of Sir Thomas Clopton, who died in 1446. Upon the tomb is his cumbent effigies in armour. There is also a fine Monument under an arch, upon the north side of the altar, to John Clopton, son of the preceding, and his wife, Alice Darcy, with their figures kneeling, dressed in armorial tabards. He was sheriff of this county, and of Norfolk in 1451; and not long before his death contributed to the erection of a most beautiful Chapel, at the east end of the Church. That he was the founder of the Chapel, appears from this inscription, in black letter, upon the frieze under the battlements.

Pray for the soule of John Will, and for the soule of John Clopton Esquyre, and pray for the soule of Richard Loveday Boteler, with John Clopton, of whose goddis this chapel is embattylld by his executors. Pray for the sowlis of William Clopton, Esquyre, and Margery, his wifis, and for all their parentes and children, and for the sowlis of Alice Clopton, and for John Clopton, and for all his children, and for all the sowlis that the said John is bounde to pray for, which deed this chapel new repare, A. D. A° cccc lxxxviii.

KENTWELL HALL, SUFFOLK.

Sir William Clopton, Knight, a descendant of the above, left an only daughter and heiress, Anne, who, in 1626, married Sir Symonds D'Ewes, of Stow Langtoft, the celebrated historian and antiquary, who, in 1640, was M. P. for Sudbury, and July 15, 1641, was created a Baronet. He died April 18, 1650, and was succeeded in his titles and large estates at Stow Hall by his son, by a second marriage, Sir Willoughby D'Ewes, second Baronet. This estate passed with his only daughter, Sissilia, who died in 1661, to her husband, Sir Thomas Darcy, Baronet, and soon afterwards became the property of Sir Thomas Robinson, who was created a Baronet, 26th January, 1682; his grandson, early in the last century, sold the whole to John Moore, Esq., whose descendant is the present possessor.

Richard Moore, Esq., married in 1796, Sidney Arabella, the daughter of Admiral Cotton, and niece to Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, Bart.





Bury Hill, Surrey;

THE SEAT OF

ROBERT BARCLAY, ESQ.

THIS elegant and commodious Mansion, which stands about a mile southwest from the town of Dorking, was erected about the middle of the last century by Edward Walter, Esq., the only surviving son of Peter Walter, Esq., of Stalbridge, in the county of Dorset, where also he had very considerable possessions. He married Harriet, youngest of the two daughters of George Lord Forrester, and died in 1780, leaving only one daughter, who, in the year 1774, married James Bucknall, Viscount Grimestone, upon whose death this property descended to his only son James Walter, Viscount Grimestone, Lord Forrester, since created Earl of Verulam, who, in 1812, sold the Mansion, and the principal part of the estate, to Robert Barclay, Esq., the present possessor.

The Mansion is adorned, in the centre of the front, by four Doric pilasters, which support their entablature and a pediment, crowned with vases at the extremity and on the apex; the main building rises two stories from the basement, and the whole is nearly three hundred feet in length. It is beautifully situated on the south side of the hill, and is backed by a very fine wood of nearly thirty acres. In front, an artificial lake of eighteen acres, with the surrounding hills, diversified by every description of scenery, forms one of the finest views in the country. The annexed engraving represents the principal front of the Mansion, as seen from the opposite side of the beautiful Lake.

Mr. Barclay has made considerable additions to the House since it has been in his possession, and has covered the whole with cement. He has also paid great attention to the improvement of the grounds, and to the cultivation of his garden, which contains a very great variety of exotic plants, unrivalled by any private collection.

Manning, in his history of the county of Surrey, derives the name of the place from the Saxon word Biory, or Bury, a hill, or a fort, for which indeed it is a situation peculiarly adapted.







Engraved by J. H. M.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Drawn by J. H. M.

Busbridge, Surrey ;

THE SEAT OF

ROBERT MONRO, ESQ.

THIS seat is in the parish of Godalmin, one mile south of that town, and thirty-five miles south-west of London ; it is approached between two handsome entrance lodges, opening upon a winding drive, margined by lofty forest trees and luxuriant plantations. The building is an uniform structure of handsome elevation, covered with Roman cement, standing in the midst of pleasure grounds, in a park, rich in a variety of landscape scenery, and adorned with fine sheets of water and cascades.

The annexed view, showing two principal fronts, is from the side of the water, immediately below the house.

The estate formerly belonged to a family, who derived their name from it, and remained possessors till the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. ; it then went to a family of the name of Eliot, who retained it till the year 1710, when it was purchased by John Walter, Esq., of Barbadoes ; and in 1748 became the property of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq., an eminent lawyer, and solicitor to the Treasury, who died about 1770, after which his widow sold the estate to Sir Robert Barker, Bart., many years commander-in-chief of the East India Company's forces in Bengal. A treaty concluded by him in 1772, at Fuzabad, was the subject of a picture painted by Tilley Kettle, containing the portraits of the Nabob Sujah Dowlah, Vizier of the Mogul empire, and his four sons, Sir Robert Barker and his two aids-de-camp, Captain Cockerell and Captain Harper, and Mr. Davy, the Persian interpreter : the picture was preserved at Busbridge, together with another by the same artist, containing a portrait of the Great Mogul, Shaw Allum, viewing the third brigade of the East India Company's troops in the plains of Allahabad. Sir Robert was created a baronet in 1781, and died at this seat on the 14th of September, 1789 ; his daughter married Philip, the grandson of Philip Carteret Webb, Esq. above mentioned.

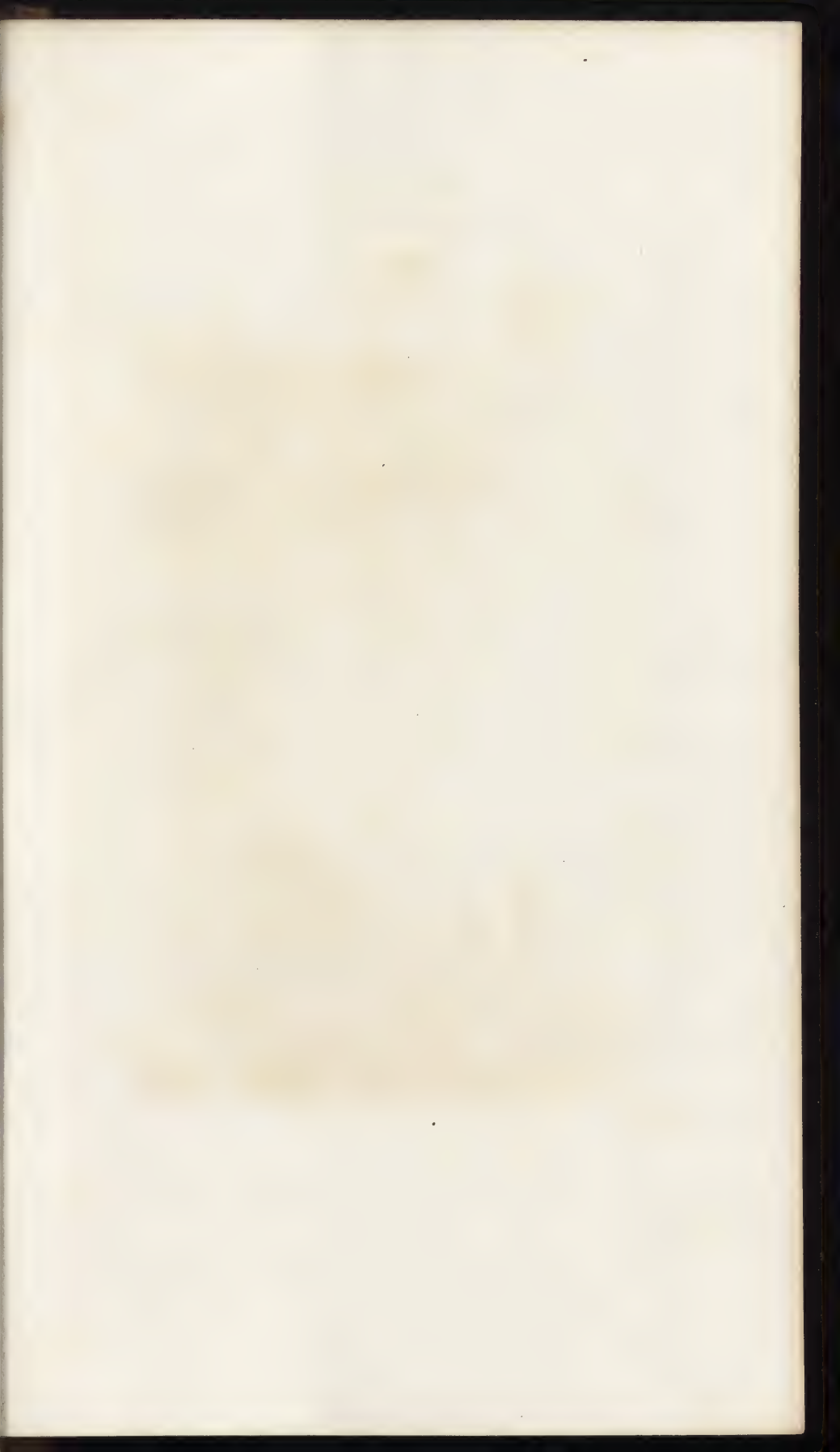
Busbridge then passed to Henry Hare Townshend, Esq., and in 1823 was purchased by Robert Monro, Esq., the present proprietor.

The House is particularly commodious, and contains a very handsome suite of apartments, the principal of which are the Vestibule, twenty-four feet by twenty, adorned with columns and appropriate frieze ; a Hall

BUSBRIDGE, SURREY.

twenty-seven feet by seventeen feet six inches; a Breakfast-room, twenty-four feet by twenty-two; a Dining-room, thirty-two feet by twenty-two, including a recess, supported by columns and two pilasters of the Ionic order; a Boudoir, twenty feet by fifteen, which communicates with the Drawing-room, thirty-two feet six inches by thirty-two; the ceiling of this apartment, sixteen feet high, is painted, and it is also adorned by two recesses, formed by columns and pilasters. On the ground floor is also a Billiard-room, and above stairs is a very elegant Music-room and Library, thirty feet by twenty-six, and twenty-two feet high, with recesses for bookcases between Ionic pilasters, twenty in number, that support the roof.

In the pleasure grounds is a Conservatory, filled with ornamental shrubs and exotics, one hundred and eighty feet long, with a Tea-room at the one end, and plate-glass folding doors, opening to a bold terrace-walk in front, at the end of which is a hermit's cell, cut in a rock, in a winding direction, exceeding one hundred and forty feet in length, and terminating in a circular chamber, supported by a massive pier in the centre, a part of the rock. The lawns, extensive walks, and pleasure grounds, are decorated with stately timber trees, ornamental shrubs, and exotics, pieces of water, with bridges, cascades, &c., the effect of the whole much increased by an aviary, temples, grotto, statues on pedestals, &c., placed with propriety in various parts.





PAINS HILL.

W. B. Parsons del.

Engraved by W. B. Parsons from a drawing by J. C. Smith. Published by J. C. Smith, No. 10, N. York St., N. York.

Pains Hill, Surrey;

THE SEAT OF

THE DOWAGER

COUNTESS OF CARHAMPTON.

THE much admired Pleasure Grounds and beautiful Gardens at this Seat, are of comparatively modern creation; they were originally formed chiefly from the barren heath, by the Honorable Charles Hamilton, the youngest son of the sixth Earl of Abercorn, who began his improvements here about the year 1750. As one of the earliest instances of cultivated taste being applied in the formation of landscape scenery, where nature was consulted, but not distorted, it is a remarkable spot: all its original features, which contributed to its great celebrity, are preserved, and the grounds still remain in the same order and neatness which marked their appearance under its former possessors. The Honorable Charles Hamilton resided here till 1775, when he sold the estate to the opulent Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq., M.P., who made several judicious alterations, and entirely erected the present Mansion, which stands on the brow of a hill near the River Mole. The principal Front towards the River, is adorned by a Portico of four columns, to which is an ascent by a flight of steps, and is represented in our plate.

Pains Hill is little benefited by external circumstances, but the scenes, within itself, are both grand and beautiful; the disposition of the Gardens affords frequent opportunities of seeing the several parts in a variety of advantageous situations. From an open building seated on the very edge of a high steep, which rises immediately above a fine expanse of water, is a beautiful landscape; the lake is never wholly seen, and by its form, as well as the disposition of the islands, always seems much larger than it is. On the left, luxuriant plantations confine the view; on the right is a fine open scene within the grounds, and in front, beyond the water, is a hanging wood in every variety of foliage; while a river, of considerable width, issuing from the lake, flows under a bridge of five arches towards the wood. An easy winding descent leads to a broad walk, contrived along the banks of the lake, and skirted by a wood bordered with shrubs and flowers; from this is a sudden transition to a large tract of uneven ground, covered with larches

PAINS HILL, SURREY.

and firs, mixed with beech; this is the hanging wood, before so noble an object. About 1781 this Seat was visited by Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander, in company with Charles Von Linné, the eldest and only surviving son of the eminent Botanist; when the latter asserted, that a greater variety of the fir was to be found here, than in any other spot in the world which he had ever seen.

On the top of the Hill, whose sides are covered with the wood, is a Tower, from whence is an extensive prospect over the surrounding country. Not far from this, amid a scene rich with flowery shrubs and groups of majestic trees, is the Temple of Bacchus. It is a large building of the Doric order, enriched with a portico, and a fine alto-relievo in the pediment. It formerly contained a celebrated antique colossal statue of Bacchus, of very superior merit, which is said to have cost Mr. Hamilton 3,000*l*. It was afterwards purchased by Mr. Beckford, and removed to Fonthill.

The former proprietor of this estate, and founder of the present Mansion, inherited vast property, which had been accumulated by John Hopkins, Esq., the richest merchant in London; he died, 25th April, 1732, when the most considerable part of his fortune went to his nearest relation, John Hopkins, of Brittons, near Dagenham, in Essex, who died 15th November, 1772, leaving a daughter, the wife of Benjamin Bond, Esq., a Turkey merchant, whose son and heir assumed the name of Hopkins, and became the purchaser of this Estate. Benjamin Bond Hopkins, Esq., was M. P. for Ilchester, and at his death, 30th January, 1794, *æt.* 47, he was M. P. for Malmesbury. By his will, this Estate, and the greater part of his landed property, was directed to be sold. His widow resided here a short time. In the year 1798 it was sold by the trustees of Mr. Hopkins to Robert Hibbert, Esq., and purchased of him by William Moffat, Esq., in 1802. The latter gentleman, in the year 1805, sold it to Henry Lawes Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton, brother to the late Duchess of Cumberland. His Lordship died, April 25, 1821, and was succeeded in his titles by his only brother, the Honorable John Luttrell Olmuis, which latter name he assumed, on succeeding to the estates of Lord Waltham. Pains Hill is now the residence and property of Jane, Dowager Countess of Carhampton, who was the daughter of George Boyd, Esq., of Dublin.





Drawn by J. P. Neale

POLESIDE

CHAPTER

Printed by Richard B. Lee

Polesden, Surrey;

THE SEAT OF

JOSEPH BONSOR, ESQ.

POLEDSEN is pleasantly situated in one of the most picturesque parts of the county of Surrey; it is in the parish of Great Bookham, about twenty-two miles from London, and three miles and a half south-west from Leatherhead, having that justly admired spot Boxhill in full view from the house and lawn to the east, and the beautiful wood of Ranmore Common to the south. The estate contains about four hundred and thirty acres, admirably disposed so as to gain every advantage of distant view and home scenery. The Grounds are remarkable for a fine terrace-walk, forty feet wide and thirteen hundred feet in length, which commands a most extensive and beautiful prospect, and is shaded from the north by a grove of stately beech trees.

This place has been the residence of several highly distinguished families; the old house, erected in 1631, being successively the seat of the families of Castleton, Rous, and Moore. In 1747, the trustees, under an act of parliament for selling the estates of the family of Moore, to whom the property then belonged, conveyed this estate, together with the advowson of the vicarage and the moiety of the great tithes, to Francis Geary, Esq., then Captain of his Majesty's ship *Culloden*; this brave officer was appointed Admiral in 1758, and was created a baronet 10th August, 1782. He greatly enlarged the House, and also added to the Estate; by the purchase of several hundred acres of land adjoining, as he took great delight in agricultural pursuits. He died at his seat at Oxen Hoath, in Kent, 7th February, 1796, æt. 86, and was succeeded in his titles and estates by his son, Sir William Geary, Bart., who, possessing the fine estate of Oxen Hoath, which he inherited from his mother, sold his property in Surrey to the late Right Honorable Richard Brinsley Sheridan, at the time of his marriage with Miss Ogle, the daughter of the Dean of Winchester, when it was settled upon her and her children, Earl Grey and the late Samuel Whitbread being appointed the trustees. Mr. Sheridan resided here several years, enjoying the retirement of this beautiful spot, when disengaged from the more active

POLESDEN, SURREY.

scenes of life, a circumstance alone that must give increased interest to its site, and cast a halo round its woods and glades,

“ While eloquence, wit, poesy, and mirth,
That humbler harmonist of care on earth,
Survive within our souls; while lives our sense
Of pride in merit's proud preeminence.
Long shall we seek his likeness, long in vain,
And turn to all of him which may remain,
Sighing that nature form'd but one such man,
And broke the die in moulding Sheridan.”

About the year 1814, Mr. Sheridan began to pull down the old Mansion, designing to rebuild it on a large and magnificent scale; but his protracted illness, and other reasons, caused his plans to be abandoned, and from that time the house, being uninhabitable, became a heap of ruins, and the grounds totally neglected. Formerly the terrace was nine hundred feet long, but was extended to thirteen hundred feet, under the immediate direction of Mrs. Sheridan. At the lamented death of Mr. Sheridan in 1816, the estate became the property of his son, Charles Brinsley Sheridan, Esq., from whom, in 1818, it was purchased by the present proprietor, who has in a great measure restored the grounds to their former highly cultivated state, and has built the present house, represented in our plate, on the site of the former one. It is of Grecian architecture, and has an elegant colonnade of eight columns of the Ionic order upon the south front, and a portico of four Doric columns to the east, which is the entrance. Though not a large house, yet it is admirably adapted for a family residence, and in the interior the rooms are very conveniently disposed. The grounds abound with young and very flourishing plantations, laid out chiefly under the direction of Mr. Bonsor; in a very short time Polesden will not only vie with, but even surpass its former days of prosperity.

The parish of Great Bookham, in which Polesden is situated, is in Effingham Hundred, and adjoins Fetcham on the east, Little Bookham on the west, Stoke Dabernon on the north, and Dorking on the south.





THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Burton Park, Sussex;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN BIDDULPH, ESQ.

BURTON, or, as anciently spelt, Bodecton, lies about three miles south of Petworth, in Arundel Rape, and was formerly the Seat and Residence of the ancient family of Goring. A venerable Mansion, built in the reign of Elizabeth, was partly destroyed by fire about the year 1739, when many valuable portraits of the Goring family were destroyed; after which event the present very handsome edifice was commenced in 1740, from designs by Leoni, an Italian architect much employed in this country, and who was then at the height of his fame. Burton, if not one of his very best edifices, in point of architectural excellence, will not discredit his abilities or taste.

The principal Front, shown in our View, is one hundred and seventy-three feet in length, imposing in its appearance, and elegant, though without much ornament. In the centre is a small Doric doorway, over which are balustrades, and a large circular-headed window; the pediment which crowns this division, bears in its tympan the arms of Biddulph. The whole Front is in five divisions, upon a rusticated basement, with a bold blocked Cornice surmounting the principal story, upon which is the Drawing-room and the Saloon, the latter a remarkably fine room, forty-six feet by thirty, and thirty in height. There is no Attic Story.

The situation of this Seat is extremely beautiful, in the midst of an extensive Park, picturesquely diversified and intersected by a succession of small lakes falling into each other. The water is very pure, and productive of carp, tench, and pike, of remarkable size and flavour. On the South Front, the bold headlands, which divide this country, rise majestically to the view. Duncton Hill and Lavington Down are immediately opposite, and are broken into knolls richly invested in groves of low wood; these acclivities are infinitely various and beautiful, and the scene is rendered interesting by the combination of the softest verdure, with broken cliffs, and an endless terrace of down in the distance. From the verge of these Downs is a most beautiful prospect to the Sea, about ten miles south of Burton. In 1812, the remains of a Roman Hypocaust was discovered at Duncton, the adjoining parish, situated about two miles westward of the celebrated Bath and Roman Villa, at Bignor.

BURTON PARK, SUSSEX.

It appears that the Manor of Burton has been always connected with the parishes of Barlavington and Cotes, and was held by a branch of the family of St. John, by inheritance, from the Dawtreys. The heiress of St. John conveyed it in marriage to Roger Dyke, Esq.; and in like manner it passed to John Goring, Esq., early in the reign of Henry VIII., when it is probable the Park, containing 210 acres, was first enclosed.

The family of Goring are of great antiquity, and were seated at Goring, in this county, half a mile from the Sea, as early as the time of Edward I.

John Goring, Esq., of Burton, died 16th October, 1520, leaving issue by his wife, Constantia, daughter and coheiress of Henry Dyke, Esq., a son, William, who was one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to King Edward VI. Sir William Goring married Elizabeth, the daughter and coheiress of John Covert, Esq., of Slaugham, in this county, and died in 1553, leaving Sir Henry Goring, of Burton, his eldest son and heir, who married Dorothy, the daughter and co-heiress of William Everard, and died in 1594, leaving issue Sir William Goring, whose second wife was Anne, the daughter and heiress of Robert Burbage, Esq., of Hayes, in Middlesex, by whom he had Sir Henry, the father of Sir William Goring, Knt., who was created a Baronet by King James I., May 14, 1622, whose son, Sir Henry Goring, the second Bart., was the father of Sir William, the third Baronet, and of Anne, the heiress of her brother, and who married Richard Biddulph, Esq., who inherited the estate at Burton. The title of Baronet became extinct on the decease of Sir William Goring, Bart., in 1725, without male issue. Arms of Goring, *Argent, a chevron between three annulets gules.*

The ancient family of Biddulph have been long seated at Biddulph, in Staffordshire, two miles from Congleton, upon the borders of Cheshire, and are descended from Ormus le Guidon, who lived either in the Conqueror's time, or in the next succeeding age.

Francis Biddulph, Esq., who married Isabella, the daughter of Sir Thomas Giffard, of Chillington in the time of Elizabeth, built a very fine house of stone at Biddulph, and from them is lineally descended the present proprietor of Burton Park, who is still Lord of Biddulph. His arms are, *Vert, an eagle displayed argent.*

The Drawing for our engraved View is taken from a sketch by Capt. Edward Jones.

List of the principal Portraits at Burton Park.

King Charles I. a half length.
Jerome Weston, Earl of Portland, probably
by *Vandyck.*
Sir Thomas Guildford.
Mary, wife of Sir John Webb, Bart., in
1644—*Dobson.*
Henry, Duke of Norfolk, and his Duchess.
Small heads.

Sir Thomas Gage, of Firle, in Sussex—Ditto.
Sir William Goring.
Richard Biddulph, Esq., in a riding-dress,
with armour on the shoulders—*Snyders.*
Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington, holding
a square to denote his skill in architec-
ture—*Richardson.*



Honington Hall, Warwickshire ;

THE SEAT OF

GORE TOWNSEND, ESQ.

HONINGTON HALL is situated two miles from Shipston upon Stour, in the Hundred of Keinton. The present Mansion, a large edifice of brick, with stone dressings, commands a fine view of a tract of country enlivened by the river on the south, and, on the east, is a prospect of equal beauty within the Park. It was originally erected in the reign of Charles II., but was considerably improved by Joseph Townsend, Esq., who added a very handsome octagonal room, which measures thirty feet from side to side, and is thirty feet high ; the dome is painted with the classical subject of Venus rising from the sea, and the alternate angles are ornamented with carving, representing the four seasons of the year. The Dining-room, thirty-six feet long, opens upon a portico. The Hall, also, is lofty and spacious, being thirty feet long.

The same gentleman also made a really valuable collection of pictures, which adorn the principal apartments : amongst which are, *The Prodigal Son*, by *Teniers* ; *Seven Views of Venice*, by *Canaletti* ; *Landscapes* by both *Nicolo* and *Gaspar Poussin* ; two *Sea-pieces*, by *Vandervelde* ; a *Landscape*, by *Jarvis* ; *Venus lying on a Couch*, *Titian* ; a *Boar Hunt*, *Snyders* ; *Portraits of Charles I. and his Queen, Henrietta Maria*, by *Vandyck* ; *Sir Kenelm Digby, and Endymion Porter and Family*, also by *Vandyck* ; together with other very fine pictures, by the following scarcely less celebrated masters, *Salvator Rosa*, *Ruysdaal*, *Taverner*, *Watteau*, *Vanderbank*, *Berchem*, *Guido*, *Vandermeer*, *Luca Giordano*, &c. &c.

The Park, in which were formerly many head of deer, consists of nearly two hundred acres, and is finely wooded, admitting much variety in the scenery.

Dugdale, in his *History of Warwickshire*, describes Honington to be one of the Manors that Earl Leofric gave to the Monastery of Coventry, in the first year of the reign of Edward the Confessor. In the thirty-third of Henry III. the monks granted it to Ralph de Leicester, Canon of Lichfield, to hold during his life, together with the advowson of the church.

HONINGTON HALL, WARWICKSHIRE.

This property, with the rectory and advowson of the parish, was sold to the ancestors of Sir Ralph Gibbs, whose family possessed it in 1640. In the year 1662, the whole was purchased by Henry Parker, Esq., who then built the present Mansion. He was the father of Sir Henry Parker, Baronet. Afterwards the Estate came into the possession of Joseph Townsend, Esq., M. P. for Wallingford, Berks, who married Judith, the daughter and co-heiress of John Gore, Esq. of Bush Hill, Middlesex, third son of Sir William Gore, Knt. of Tring Park in Hertfordshire, and M. P. for Great Grimsby in Lincolnshire, in the reign of George the Second. Joseph Townsend, Esq. had an only son, Gore Townsend Esq., the present possessor, who married Lady Elizabeth, second daughter of Other Lewis Windsor, fourth Earl of Plymouth, and a daughter Anne, married to John Tempest, Esq., of Wynniard House, M. P. for Durham.





Engraving of the building

ST. JOHN'S
HOSPITAL
1840

Engraving of the building, showing the clock tower and the flagpole, with the figures of two people in the foreground.

Sizergh Hall, Westmoreland ;

THE SEAT OF

THOMAS STRICKLAND, ESQ.

SIZERGH, usually pronounced Sizer, is situated about four miles south of the town of Kendal, and about the same distance north of the little port of Milnthorpe, within the district called the Barony of Kendal; which in ancient times was deemed a part of the county of Lancaster.

On the road from Milnthorpe, after passing Leven's Bridge and Park, through the middle of which the river Kent takes its course, the venerable grey towers of Sizergh are seen to the greatest advantage, rising under a bold and wooded back ground: the peculiar beauty of its situation did not escape the notice of Gray, when he visited the Lakes in the year 1769; it is particularly mentioned in his letters to Dr. Wharton.

The point of view selected for the annexed Plate is the south-east, the drawing for which was taken from a finished sketch by Captain Edward Jones. This view exhibits prominently the most ancient part of the edifice, consisting of a very large square Tower, surmounted by battlements, and evidently intended for defence against border incursions and feudal animosities, so frequent in the early periods of history.

The Mansion stands on a fine raised terrace, and environs three sides of a Court, measuring 180 feet from side to side, with the entrance on the north, by a double flight of steps leading to a Hall, 50 feet in length, now hung with tapestry. The Hall originally was a magnificent room, with an immense fire-place, under a stone arch, and mullioned windows; but in a period of bad taste, about 60 or 70 years ago, these characteristic remains were removed for stoves and sash windows.

Sir Walter de Strickland, Knt., in the 9th year of the reign of Edward III. obtained a licence to enclose his Wood and Demesne Lands on this estate, and to make a Park here; at which time there can be little doubt that the great south-east Tower was built, agreeably to the usual form of grants, "*Firmare de Petra & Kernellare, &c.*" which is the more apparent from the architectural decorations corresponding exactly with those in use at that period, particularly the large sculptured shield of arms, within an ornamented niche, on the north side of the Tower, bearing quarterly, 1st and 4th, billetée, a fess indented, D'Eincourt; 2nd and 3rd, three escallop shells, Strickland. The shield is represented in a pendent position, under a helmet, crested with a full topped holly bush, which was first borne by Sir William Strickland, Knt., the son and heir of Sir Robert Strickland, Knt., who in the reign of King John or Henry III. married Elizabeth the only daughter and heiress of Ralph D'Eincourt, and his wife Helen, the daughter and heiress of Anselm de Furness.

This piece of sculpture is one of the earliest instances of the quarter-

SIZERGH HALL, WESTMORELAND.

ing of arms, and is a curious example of the preference given to the heiress with whom the family had become allied, the arms of D'Eincourt being placed first, a circumstance which often occurred at that early period of heraldic art. It is known that the quartered coat was not in use before the reign of Edward III., so that if the Tower was built at an earlier period, as surmised by West in his "Guide to the Lakes," the armorial sculpture must have been subsequently added.

The Stricklands derive their name from Great Strickland, or Stirke-land, in West Ward, six miles from Penrith, where they originally resided, and where William de Strickland, Bishop of Carlisle, was born; but after coming into possession of the Sizergh estate, they have always made this their principal seat.

On the west side of the great Tower is one of smaller dimensions, which rises above the embattled parapet, and forms a Guard Chamber, or Watch Tower, capable of containing ten or twelve men, who from hence could make their observations, and prevent a sudden attack. The comparative power of the lord of this Mansion may be estimated by the number of men he could bring into the field during the border wars; in the reign of Henry VI. he could raise two hundred and ninety Bowmen and Billmen, more than one half of whom were "horsyd and harnassyd."

The principal apartments in the Great Tower are the Drawing-room on the north, and the Queen's Chamber on the south; a very richly carved Chimney-piece in the latter is adorned with the royal arms, and the ceiling with pendants, the walls are hung with tapestry. Above this very handsome room is the Inlaid Chamber, so called from the black oak panelling being inlaid in rich arabesque compartments of holly. It is used as a bed-room, and contains a bedstead of massive oak, of richest carving, several chambers have also bedsteads in a similar style of ornament. Many rooms were fitted up in the reign of Elizabeth, by Walter Strickland, Esq., and contain a profusion of exceedingly curious carvings, of arms and multiplied quarterings of the Stricklands and their alliances, with the supporters, the Bull and the Unicorn; also a frequent répétition of the escallop shell, the heraldic badge of the family, the motto "*Sans Mal*," and other devices, chiefly armorial, agreeably to the taste of that era. The Drawing-room and the Dining-room are so decorated. There is also preserved here a numerous collection of family Portraits. The most worthy of notice are pictures of Sir Robert Strickland, Knt., a zealous Cavalier in the time of Charles I.; of Sir Thomas Strickland, Knight Banneret, one of the Privy Council to James II.: and of his third son, Roger Strickland, Page to the Prince de Condi; Thomas Strickland, Bishop of Namur, and Ambassador to England from the Emperor Charles VI., both by *Rigaut*, the Vandyck of France; a very beautiful portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots, "*More pinxit*." In the Drawing-room is a good portrait of King James II. and his Queen; and one of Charles II., called a Vandyck, given by King James himself to the family.





Drawn by J. T. Neale

Engraved by W. Tomblason.

FONTWELL ABBEY,

WILTSHIRE.

South West View.

London, and Edinburgh, at the Office of the Publisher, J. T. Neale, 11, Mark Lane.

1844





Drawn by J.F. Neale

Engraved by R. Sands

FONTHILL ABBEY.

THE WESTERN ENTRANCE, HALL &c.

PLATE

Printed at the Press of J. Neale, at the Old Bath Road, Bath, and at the Press of J. Neale, at the Old Bath Road, Bath.





Drawn by J. P. Norriss

Engraved by W. Wallis.

FONTWELL ABBEY. GLoucestershire.

THE EAST-WING OF AN MISSEAT, GALLERY, WITH THE PORTEN TOWER, &c.

Printed by W. Wallis, at the 'Three Graces' Press, No. 1, Pall Mall East.





Drawn by J.F. Neale

Engraved by W. Deeble

PLA.

FONTHILL ABBEY,
THE ORATORY.

Printed by J. Fisher.

London: Pub. Feb. 1. 1824. by J.F. Neale & Sonnet, 51 Blackfriars Road & Sherwood & Jones, 1, Abchurch Lane.





Drawn by J. P. Neale

Engraved by J. C. Vairall

FONTHILL ABBEY,
WILTSHIRE
(GARDEN VIEW)

Printed by J. P. Neale

Fontihill Abbey, Wiltshire, England. The view is taken from the river, looking towards the abbey.



EASTERN TOWERS.

Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN FARQUHAR, ESQ.

THE ample domain of Fonthill, and its singularly constructed Abbey, towering amidst a galaxy of noble and splendid mansions, had been so closely excluded from the public gaze by its late proprietor, that when the announcement of its intended sale first appeared, in 1822, many thousands of persons immediately flocked with hasty impatience to explore the grounds which had been planted, and the building which had been raised from the foundation by him whose taste was presumed to be corrected by his travels, and refined by an attentive observation of the luxuries of foreign courts. Mr. Beckford enjoyed this retirement, of his own creation, for fifteen years in much magnificence, accumulating the choicest gems of art to decorate the splendid temple he had raised, almost for their reception alone. Towards the close of that year, the whole was transferred to Mr. Farquhar; and in the summer of the year 1823, a considerable part of the rarities and precious effects were actually disposed of, by which means, many collections have been enriched by the dispersion of the various articles of virtù, during a sale of forty-one days.

Fonthill Abbey is ninety-six miles from London, about fifteen from Salisbury, and is two miles south-west from the town of Hindon, which lies between Warminster and Shaftesbury.

The grounds are about seven miles in circumference, partly surrounded by a high stone wall, beyond which are plantations, &c. forming portions of the beautiful scenery so admired in the rides and walks, all arranged with such judgment, that a journey upwards of twenty miles may be made without retracing a step. The total extent of the present possession is nearly nine thousand acres, the original purchase by Mr. Farquhar being about five thousand five hundred, to which he has recently added about three thousand two hundred acres of adjoining property.

The principal Manor is called Fonthill Gifford, from its having been the property of the baronial family of Gifford, who held it at the time of the general survey by William the Conqueror.

Sir Robert Mauduit, the eleventh year of king John, purchased the lands of Robert Gifford. John Mauduit, who had summons to Parliament the sixteenth year of the reign of Edward III., left Fonthill and other estates in Wiltshire to his granddaughter Maud. The Lords Molins afterwards possessed this Manor, and from William Lord Molins, whose only daughter and heir, Alianor, married Robert de Hungerford, the property was transferred to him. Upon the attainder of Robert de Hungerford, in 1461, the whole of his estates were granted to John Lord Wenlock, who was slain at the Battle of Tewkesbury in 1471, and leaving no issue, the estate again reverted to the Crown. After this event, we find Fonthill in possession of the family of Mervyn.

George Tuchet, eighth Lord Audley, married Lucy, daughter of Sir James Mervyn of Fonthill, and thus acquired the estate. His son Mervyn, the ninth Lord Audley, was beheaded in 1631, when the Manor was granted to Sir Francis, afterwards Lord Cottington, of whose heirs it was purchased by William Beckford, Esq. Alderman of London: who, on the destruction of Old Fonthill House by fire in the year 1755, built one of the finest mansions in the west of England on its site; consisting of a centre with a noble portico, and two wings connected by corridors; the apartments were numerous and splendid, many of the ceilings were painted by Andrew Casali, an Italian, who left this country for Rome about 1766.

Alderman Beckford died in 1770, leaving an only son, William Beckford, Esq., then a minor, who commenced the present building in 1796, under the superintendence of the late James Wyatt, Esq. It was generally understood to be the owner's intention that Fonthill Abbey should have no rival, and much curious speculation was advanced, as to the nature and extent of the proposed edifice. In the gravest of our periodical works, it was actually stated that the Tower would be so lofty as to command a view of *eighty* miles every way, and the lantern to be seen by night at a *greater* distance!! Notwithstanding its immense height, it was to be so constructed, that a coach and six might be

driven with ease and safety from the base to the top and down again!!!
Gent. Mag. Sept. 1796.—That it possesses the greatest claims to originality in the design must be admitted, but such hyperboles as are met with in numerous publications respecting the building, are unnecessary, raising the expectation to prodigy, where only singularity will be found, which joined to the excessive costliness of its furniture and effects, form the ground-work of the popular admiration.

The new edifice was so far advanced in December, 1800, that upon a visit to Fonthill, the company, consisting of Admiral Lord Nelson, Sir William, the celebrated Lady Hamilton, &c. were entertained with a monastic fete within the walls of the Abbey, then called “The Convent,” which fete appears to have been a species of masquerade.

In 1807, the late proprietor took up his residence in the Abbey, when the furniture of Fonthill House was sold by Mr. H. Phillips, and shortly after, that Mansion, which had cost Alderman Beckford no less than 150,000*l.* was also sold by auction by Mr. Phillips, and afterwards demolished, with the exception of one of the wings, which still remains as an ornament to the grounds, under the name of the Pavilion.

Soon after passing the entrance Gateway of the Old Park, traditionally said to have been designed by Inigo Jones, this remnant of the former mansion appears, with a richly wooded back-ground. Before it spreads a most noble lake, by the side of which the public road is continued for some distance; the banks rise majestically on the opposite side, and are clothed with shrubs and forest trees of immense height, which romantic part of the grounds is known by the name of the Alpine Gardens. The little Inn, at present upon the estate, is about to be converted to a Farm-house, and the Pavillion will then be fitted up as an elegant Inn, with every necessary accommodation, stabling, &c. After about a mile of undulating ground, and passing the Church of Fonthill Gifford, erected by the late Alderman Beckford, is the Barrier Gate, near a rustic lodge, by which the enclosed grounds are entered; for another mile the carriage-way and greensward path on each side are bounded by a thick plantation of firs, larches, and pines, the spaces between their stems filled by flowering shrubs and wild underwood; at one point only, a view of the adjacent country suddenly breaks, at an opening on the left, near the termination of the road. This road over Hinkley Hill ascends very considerably the whole length, and winds so much that a hundred yards distance cannot be seen at one time. Within a few paces of the summit, the building bursts into view, and the first effect is highly gratifying. Time has already taken off the rawness of the material, and the edifice begins to harmonize with the beautiful scene in which it is placed, where the lavish hand of Nature has been chastened and improved by art.

The principal entrance is on the west front, and the finest view of the Abbey is probably obtained from the stone gate at the end of the very noble avenue leading to this point. It consists of a smooth lawn, bounded

by low shrubs, from which rises an irregular plantation of firs and larches, continued for about half a mile, the effect of the western avenue when seen from the interior of the Hall or the Saloon is remarkably fine.

From this Front, which at present opens immediately to the Lawn, a Terrace is about to be formed, extending on the south and eastern sides of the Abbey, and, if ably constructed, will much improve the appearance of the Fabric, and take away that nakedness now so particularly apparent. Amongst other alterations in the grounds about to be adopted, a direct drive is to be formed from the Eastern Front towards the Pavillion, by which means a fine view of the Lake will be obtained. This delightful object is at present wholly excluded from view by the thick plantations with which the Abbey is enclosed on that side. In furtherance of his intended improvements, Mr. Farquhar has at this time more than a hundred workmen and labourers employed in making various alterations both in the Mansion and Grounds.

Plate 1.—THE SOUTH-WEST VIEW OF THE ABBEY.

So various are the forms of the different portions of this extraordinary building, that it is hardly possible to give any just idea of it from a brief description. Its ground plan is that of a cross; the greatest length of which is, from north to south, three hundred and twelve feet, and from east to west the building extends two hundred and fifty feet. The South-west View comprises a rich combination of the most interesting features of this remarkable fabric: the grand Entrance, with the Hall and Octagon, the Western Cloister, the Yellow Drawing-rooms, Nelson's Turret, the East Cloister, and the Tower, in which is the termination of St. Michael's Gallery; while above the smaller turrets, pinnacles, &c. is the Centre Tower. This Tower, rising to the prodigious height of two hundred and seventy-eight feet, is of an octagonal form, terminating in slender pinnacles, the airy lightness of which being completely destroyed by the iron stays that appeared to be employed to secure them, these are about to be removed, and substantial pinnacles of hollow iron are to replace the original. Any condemnation of the separate portions will be quickly succeeded by admiration of the vivid fancy of that genius which conceived the whole of this towering edifice. On the north extends King Edward's Gallery, the Corridor, and Oratory.

South of the Tower is the wing occupied chiefly by St. Michael's Gallery. An enclosed cloister on the west connects the Hall with buildings at the end of the south wing, consisting of a buttressed projection, flanked by two octagonal towers of corresponding architecture. Between this cloister and the south wing of the Abbey is the Fountain Court, so named from a *jet d'eau* in the centre; above the cloister is a Terrace, fenced by the battlements, and decorated with a profusion of flowers in vases arranged on either side.

The eastern wing is not yet completed. It is a large and lofty pile of building. At its extremity are the two very beautiful octangular turrets,

erected upon the model of those in the Entrance Gateway to St. Augustine's Monastery at Canterbury, which are represented in the vignette to our description: together with the arms of the founder, introduced in the blank space between the towers, though not a part of the edifice. At the end, nearest the central building, are two smaller turrets, terminating in pinnacles. On the south side of this wing are three very large pointed windows of great height, the upper compartments ornamented with tracery.

Plate 2.—THE WESTERN ENTRANCE, HALL, &c.

The great western doorway, thirty-one feet in height, is surmounted by a rich moulding ornamented with crockets, and a highly wrought finial, above which is a small window, and on the apex of the gable a niche, containing a statue of St. Anthony of Padua, terminated by a cross fleury. Small buttresses at the angles end in ornamented pinnacles.

The Hall, one of the very best portions of the Abbey, is sixty-eight feet long by twenty-eight wide, and is seventy-eight feet high. It partakes in its decorations of the character of the halls in the castellated mansions of the reign of Henry VIII., the scene of splendid hospitality; but its principal utility is like the hall of modern times, merely to give effect to a noble flight of stairs leading to the grand central Saloon, in the octagonal Tower.

The beautiful effect of this grand entrance is shewn in our second Plate. The exterior Doors are of oak, and notwithstanding their immense height and weight, are suspended upon hinges of such remarkable manufacture as to open by a slight pressure. Over the doors is a Gallery for Music, above which is a small pointed window, with figures of the Virgin and Child, in stained glass. There are also three large windows on the right, filled with rich mosaic ornaments, arms of King Edward III., John of Ghent, Scotland, &c. Within a highly ornamented and deep recess on the centre of the opposite side, formerly stood a marble statue of the Right Honourable William Beckford, in his robes, as Lord Mayor of London, sculptured by S. F. Moore, a native of Hanover. The roof of the Hall, of open timber work, is very handsome and appropriate. On the frieze, at the height of seventy feet, were blazoned seventy-six armorial escutcheons, being all the quarterings that accrued to the Beckford family by the marriage of heiresses; viz. Bathshua, sister and coheir of Nathaniel Hering, Esq., the wife of Peter Beckford, Esq., of Jamaica, and Maria, the daughter and co-heir of the Honorable George Hamilton, the wife of Alderman Beckford. The arms were arranged in the following order: 1, Beckford; 2, Hering; 3, Hamilton and Arran; 4, Hamilton; 5, Leslie; 6, Muir; 7, Abernethy; 8, Ross; 9, Comyn; 10, Quincy; 11, Bellomont; 12, Mellent; 13, Gwadyr; 14, Fitz Osbert; 15, Yvery; 16, Grantmesnil; 17, Galloyay; 18, Morville; 19, David, E. of Huntingdon; 20, Scotland; 21, Edward the Confessor; 22, Waltheof; 23, Aldred; 24, Kevelioc;

25, Gernons; 26, Meschines; 27, Lupus; 28, Algar; 29, Caithness; 30, Douglas of Dalkeith; 31, Douglas, *ancient*; 32, Craufurd; 33, Douglas, with augmentation; 34, Reading; 35, Coward; 36, Hall; 37, Besill; 38, Beckford: all on separate shields; which series was repeated on the opposite side. The Heraldic decorations that were lately displayed in the various apartments of the Abbey, almost all bore a reference to the alliance with a branch of the noble family of Hamilton. The ancient arms of Beckford, *Azure, a chevron between three martlets or*, have undergone various changes, the first *difference*, to use an heraldic term, was by a grant, it is said, to William Beckford, Esq., in 1685, who bore *party per pale gules and azure, on a chevron argent, between three martlets or, an eagle displayed sable*. This was again augmented, in 1791, by a grant of *a bordure or, charged with a tressure flory gules*. The well-known crest of Hamilton, differenced by a shield pendant from a branch of the tree, and charged with *gules, a cross flory or*, was assigned to Mr. Beckford in 1798; and the last armorial grant bears date 20th March, 1810, of an augmentation to the bordure first assigned, being *a double in lieu of a single tressure*. The crest of Beckford is *a Heron's head erased or, gorged with a collar flory gules, in the beak a fish argent*, one of those punning allusions to the Name, so frequently found in heraldic bearings, viz. *Bec Fort*. The motto, *De Dieu Tout*, is that of the Mervyn family. Alderman Beckford constantly used *Libertas et Natale Solum*. These ornamental decorations are now partly, and will be soon totally effaced.

The grand Staircase conducts from the Hall to the floor of the Saloon, in the octagonal Tower, through an arch so lofty as to be in height nearly six times its width, while the highest arches which form the groins of the vaulting of the nave of Westminster Abbey, are not so high in proportion by one-third. From this central apartment four vestibules of the same extravagant altitude lead to the several wings of the building; between these, in deep recesses, fifty feet high, are large windows, copied from others in the royal monastery of Batalha, in Portugal; from the sills depend scarlet curtains, over which the glowing tints of the stained glass are admitted to give full effect to this most splendid chamber. Above the lofty pointed arches is a Gallery running round the whole Tower; and from slender pillars, between the arches, springs the groined roof, supporting a lantern, lighted by painted windows on every side, and finished by a ceiling, which is elevated one hundred and twenty feet from the floor.

Plate 3,—THE EAST ORIEL OF ST. MICHAEL'S GALLERY, WITH THE POSTERN TOWER, &c.

For the convenience of admission during the view at the late sale, the visitors were required to enter the Abbey by the Eastern Postern Tower. From thence through a small passage opening to the Oak Dining-parlour, and passing the Oak Library, the Grand Saloon was approached.

This Postern Tower, together with the South-east Tower, and the East Oriel of St. Michael's Gallery between them, are shewn in our plate. Both the Towers are buttressed, and, like the rest of the building, are surmounted by battlements. The workmanship of the architectural decorations in every part of the Abbey is very much admired for its neatness of execution.

On the left of the western Vestibule of the Saloon is a Lobby, leading to the Staircase of the Tower, by which is an ascent to the Gallery, round the upper part, communicating with four small apartments, called the Nunneries, from their similarity of situation to the Nuns' Choir, over the space occupied by the public, in the service of the church, in ancient cathedrals.

Another ascent conducts to an open platform, from whence, through the interior of the Tower, and the Gazebo, or Star-chamber, stairs lead to the Gallery above, the highest point to which there is any regular ascent. Here is obtained a most glorious view of the extensive domain, and its numerous attractions, together with a fine and diversified prospect of the surrounding scenery to a very considerable distance. This Tower has its base upon an eminence above the level of Salisbury Spire, towards which, on the east, is a fertile and well wooded valley; the town of Wilton and various mansions in the vicinity. On the south is War-dour Castle, the seat of Lord Arundell, described at length in the First Series of Views of Gentlemen's Seats. A long tract of open Downs, the Knoll of Donhead, East and West Knoyle, with the town of Mere, beyond which the woods of Stour-head, the classical residence of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and Alfred's Tower, then the wooded grounds of Longleat, the Seat of the Marquess of Bath; near Fonthill is the town of Hindon, and on the north, Downs. Descending the Tower to the grand Saloon, where

— "from the painted window's long array."

A mellowed light is shed, as not of day."

The attention is next attracted to Edward the Third's Gallery, the first of a long suite of splendid apartments, on the north side of the octagon, and is so named from the frieze and its seven windows being adorned with the arms of that monarch, and of seventy-seven Knights Companions of the Order of the Garter. Over the handsome chimney-piece is a full-length Portrait of the Founder of the Order of the Garter, copied from the ancient picture in the Chapter-room of St. George's Chapel at Windsor. Over this, and in the opposite window, are the Royal Arms, within the Garter.

The arms of the several Knights are continued along the frieze, in quatrefoil compartments, and have a most brilliant effect; those of the earliest date are arranged in due order of precedency nearest the centre shield: viz. 1. Henry, D. of Lancaster; 2. Thomas Beauchamp, E. of Warwick; 3. Ralph, E. of Stafford; 4. Roger Mortimer, E. of March;

5. Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh; 6. John, Lord Mohun; 7. Hugh Courtenay, E. of Devon; 8. Thomas Holland, E. of Kent; 9. Sir Miles Stapleton; 10. James, Lord Audley; 11. Lionel of Antwerp, D. of Clarence; 12. Edmund of Langley, D. of York; 13. Humphrey Bohun, E. of Hereford; 14. William Bohun, E. of Northampton; 15. Richard Fitzalan, E. of Arundel; 16. Robert Ufford, E. of Suffolk; 17. Edward, Lord Spencer; 18. Reginald, Lord Cobham; 19. John, Lord Nevil; 20. Thomas of Woodstock, D. of Gloucester; 21. John Holland, D. of Exeter; 22. Thomas Mowbray, D. of Norfolk; 23. William, Lord Willoughby; 24. Sir Philip de la Vache; 25. Sir John Devereux; 26. John Beaufort, M. of Dorset; 27. Ralph Nevil, E. of Westmoreland; 28. William, Lord Ross; 29. John, Lord Lovell; 30. Edward, Lord Cherleton; 31. Richard Vere, E. of Oxford; 32. William Phelip, Lord Bardolph; 33. Richard Beauchamp, E. of Warwick; 34. Thomas Montacute, E. of Salisbury; 35. Henry, Lord Fitzhugh; 36. John, Lord Clifford; 37. Walter, Lord Hungerford; 38. Humphrey, E. of Stafford; 39. Richard, D. of York; 40. Edmund Beaufort, D. of Somerset; 41. Sir John Grey; 42. John, Viscount Beaumont; 43. Thomas, Lord Hoo; 44. Richard Widvile, E. Rivers; 45. John Sutton, Lord Dudley; 46. John Bouchier, Lord Berners; 47. William Herbert, E. of Pembroke; 48. William, Lord Hastings; 49. John Howard, D. of Norfolk; 50. Henry Percy, E. of Northumberland; 51. Thomas Howard, D. of Norfolk; 52. George Talbot, E. of Shrewsbury; 53. George Stanley, Lord Strange; 54. Henry Percy, E. of Northumberland; 55. Charles Somerset, E. of Worcester; 56. Gerald Fitz Gerald, E. of Kildare; 57. Thomas West, Lord De la Warr; 58. Charles Brandon, D. of Suffolk; 59. Thomas Lord Dacres, of Gillesland; 60. Thomas Bullen, E. of Wiltshire and Ormonde; 61. Robert Radclyffe, E. of Sussex; 62. John Vere, E. of Oxford; 63. Henry Clifford, E. of Cumberland; 64. Edward Seymour, D. of Somerset; 65. Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon; 66. William Cecil, Lord Burghley; 67. Arthur, Lord Grey de Wilton; 68. William Stanley, E. of Derby; 69. James, M. of Hamilton; 70. James, D. of Hamilton; 71. William, D. of Hamilton. In the windows, and opposite their respective portraits, are the arms of the following illustrious Knights: 72. King Edward IV.; 73. King Henry VII.; 74. Alphonso V., King of Sicily and Arragon; 75. John of Ghent, D. of Lancaster; 76. John de Montfort, E. of Richmond; 77. Anne de Montmorency:—all such distinguished coats, that the admirers of heraldry will instantly recognize them.

In this, and every apartment of the Mansion, was deposited a vast assemblage of articles of taste and magnificence, deriving an enchanting effect from the building in which they were contained, and were worthy of the mind which projected and reared the edifice. The collection of pictures comprised the Laughing Boy, by *Lionardo da Vinci*; the Libyan Sibyl, by *Ludovico Caracci*; Job and his Friends, the famous Santa Croce masterpiece of *Salvator Rosa*; the Poulterer's Shop, by *Gerard*

Dow; the *Virgin and Child*, by *Albert Durer*; *Woman and Fish*, by *Metzu*; the *Temptation of St. Anthony*, by *Teniers*; and several precious gems by *Berchem*, *Mieris*, *Van Huysum*, and other masters.

The collection of Porcelain consisted of the finest oriental, of the old Sève and other European manufactures, and of the old Japan lacker upon wood, which exhibited the ingenuity and taste of the Japanese in this branch of art; more especially a coffer of Japan, incrustured with animals of gold and silver, and a casket of extreme beauty.

The sculptured vessels of topaz, sardonyx, agate, and crystal, were numerous; one was presumed to be from the tool of an Asiatic Greek artist of the times of classic antiquity; others were sculptured by Benvenuto Cellini, or mounted with his exquisite jewellery and chasings. Specimens of ivory carvings, by Fiamingo, Magnus Berg, Strous, and other great artists in that line.

The Armoires contained a display of ancient silver gilt vessels, consisting of sideboard dishes, ewers, and salvers, one of which belonged to King Charles I., others were of Moorish and Persian chasing; a great number of rich and massive silver gilt candlesticks, designed by Moiette and executed by Auguste, of Paris, and by Smith of London.

The Library was also rich in rare copies of *Facetiæ*, *History*, and *Poetry*, together with a fine collection of *Travels*, and of curious MSS., many of which were formerly in the possession of Shah Aulum.

The actual furniture of the various apartments, in the time of the founder, comprised cabinets of buhl and ebony, with the finest Florentine mosaic; of Japan and other costly materials, including one very beautiful, designed by Bernini, and another by Holbein, from the Palace at Whitehall; also a set of ebony chairs, from Esher Place, which belonged to Cardinal Wolsey; and a magnificent table of Florentine mosaic, of extraordinary dimensions, of the time of the Medici, the finest in Europe, for size and the disposition of its valuable materials. These were removed after the sale in 1823.

The taste of the present proprietor leads him to the collection of statuary, in accordance with which he has caused a very fine cast of the celebrated group of *Laocoon* to be placed in the Hall.

To resume our account of King Edward's Gallery—in the recesses on the eastern side are book-cases, and opposite to them are seven painted windows. The ceiling is flat, but is divided into numerous compartments, by mouldings heightened with gold, and ornamented with the cross fleury. This beautiful Room is sixty-eight feet long, seventeen wide, and nearly eighteen feet high.

A continuation of this Gallery is called the Corridor: the ceiling here is arched, and groined with gilded ribs, and the sides panelled in corresponding compartments. Three perforated and latticed doors communicate with recesses on each side. At the end of it is the superbly rich Sanctuary.

Plate 4.—THE SANCTUARY AND ORATORY.

The Sanctuary is small in its dimensions, being only fourteen feet wide, and thirteen in length, but is to be considered as only a portion of the suite, which may be detached at pleasure by means of the admirably contrived folding doors of communication. The ceiling of this beautiful Apartment is of oak, with its mouldings and ornaments heightened by gilding, and differing from that of the Corridor in its pendants terminating in carved bosses. The windows, one on each side, have bold mullions, and are filled with stained glass, diffusing an air of soft solemnity, increased by means of the borrowed light, which only is admitted, the exterior wall being double, with apertures, not opposite the inner window, but on either side. The walls are hung with crimson damask, and the gilded chests, under the windows, are ornamented with fleur de lis and thistles. The whole is admirably arranged and contrived as an introduction to the splendour of the oratory, the dimensions of which are nearly the same as the last-named Apartment. It occupies five sides of an octagon, at the angles of which are gilded pillars, from whence spring the ribs of the ceiling, having a circular compartment in the centre; suspended from this is a richly chased gilded lamp; two small lancet windows are filled with stained glass, and give a most beautiful glow to its decorations. Opposite the entrance of this Room, where formerly stood a cabinet, is now placed a very large mirror, the effect of which is shewn in our engraving, reflecting the lengthened and superb vista to an immeasurable extent, through the Sanctuary, Corridor, Gallery, Saloon, and St. Michael's Gallery, with its southern oriel, rich with gilded groins, warm tints, and profusion of drapery.

On the east side of the north wing is the Lancaster Turret, entered from the Corridor. The stairs in this Turret lead to a Billiard Room, and to the Lancaster Room over King Edward's Gallery. Around the richly carved frieze of this Chamber are repeated, alternately, the red and white rose united, and the portcullis, heraldic badges of the house of Lancaster.

An ante-room and small vaulted gallery lead to the Tribune-room, which opens to one of the upper Galleries in the Great Saloon: from whence is obtained a beautiful view of the most attractive parts of the interior of this truly magnificent fabric. Descending a winding staircase, brings the visitor once more to the floor of the Octagon Tower.

The Eastern Vestibule, or recess, is occupied by a Music Gallery and screen to the Organ Loft, both rich in architectural ornament; beneath is a portal which opens to the Great Dining-room, hung with crimson; the lofty ceiling, crossed by square oak beams, with trusses, richly gilded at their extremities. Through this apartment is the Crimson Drawing-room, which is square and lofty; a large oriel window occupies nearly the whole of one side. A Drawing-room, of similar character, but larger in its dimensions and richer in point of architectural decoration, is hung with blue satin damask. Becket's Passage is so

called from a lofty window of stained glass at the end, representing a figure of that Saint: it leads to the Octagon Cabinet in one of the Turrets at the extremity of the East Wing, and through the northern passage to the Crimson Breakfast-parlour. The Porcelain-room opens to the Vestibule of the Great Saloon. The basement of the Eastern Wing is occupied by the Kitchen. This Wing, which has never yet been completed, is intended by Mr. Farquhar for the residence of the family, and with that view is about to be finished with suitable accommodation, for which there is ample space. Every feeling was sacrificed by its late proprietor to architectural effect, in which he undoubtedly succeeded to a certain degree, giving the world an example never likely to be followed in all its component parts; but, as in the palaces of Italy, where so much splendour is to be found, domestic comfort was reduced to a very contracted space, and every thing but convenience in the household arrangements was to be met with. The intended plans will render Fonthill Abbey desirable in every point, while the improvement in the Grounds will make the access more pleasing, and the establishment of a good Inn afford accommodation to its delighted visitors.

In the South Wing, the principal apartment, one hundred and twelve feet in length, is denominated St. Michael's Gallery. The founder having originally intended to adorn the windows with the armorial bearings of certain Knights of that Order. This Gallery is lighted by five windows on the west side, and an oriel between two rich windows on the east, which latter are over fire-places, and a large bay window at the south end. In the first east window are represented the figures of Venerable Bede and Roger Bacon. The curtains to the window, as indeed all through the house, are hung on straight brass rods, without a baldaquin. In every apartment is too great a profusion of drapery, the removal of which would much chasten the effect.

The East Oriel, the exterior of which is represented in Plate 2, is rich in stained glass. In the centre are the arms of James II., King of Scotland, and of his Queen, Mary of Gueldres. On the dexter side are the arms of James I. of Scotland, and of his consort, Joan de Beaufort, daughter of John, Marquess of Dorset, the son of John of Ghent. On the sinister side are the arms of James, Lord Hamilton, and his consort, Mary Stewart, daughter of King James II. of Scotland, by Mary of Gueldres. In the second east window are figures of St. Etheldreda and St. Columba.

The South Oriel is decorated with small whole length figures of the great Fathers of the Church, St. Jerome, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, and St. Athanasius, in the upper divisions; while from the lower, glazed with large squares of plate glass, a very beautiful prospect of the American Grounds, and fine piece of water called Bytham Lake, is obtained. On the banks of Bytham, or as it is sometimes called Bittern Lake, is an engine for supplying the Abbey with water.

Near the entrance of St. Michael's Gallery, on the west side, is a circular staircase, communicating with a suite of apartments over the Gallery, consisting of a Sitting-room, Library, Bed-room, and Dressing-room. On this side are the Yellow Drawing-rooms, hung with yellow damask, and gilt mouldings; a little Ante-room separates them; and on the ground floor is the Oak Parlour, a noble apartment, fifty feet in length, wainscotted all over, except the panels, which are filled with tapestry. The entrance to this Room is by a pair of oak doors from the South Hall or Vestibule, on the left of the east door of entrance, concealed from observation by a mirror within the Room. Five windows look into the south cloister, and a large bay or projecting window of three compartments is on the west side; large plates of glass fill the lower parts, while in the smaller divisions, by mullions, are a series of whole length figures in stained glass, representing the twelve English Monarchs, from William the Conqueror to Richard II., and the following interesting characters in English History: Robert, E. of Gloucester; Sir Hugh Bardolph; John, Lord Montacute; Sir Hugh Hastings; Robert Fitz Hamon; Laurence Hastings, E. of Pembroke; Sir Reginald Bray; Arthur, Prince of Wales; Sir Hugh Morville; Sir William Tracy; Gilbert de Clare, E. of Gloucester; Thomas Le Despencer, E. of Gloucester; Sir Brian Stapleton; Sir John Harsick; Aubrey de Vere, second E. of Oxford: all executed by Eginton, of Birmingham, after designs by W. Hamilton, R. A.

Plate 5.—DISTANT VIEW OF THE ABBEY FROM THE LAKE.

In our View of the Abbey from the opposite side of Bytham Lake, the effect of the building as an architectural composition is seen to considerable advantage, and the best idea is obtained of the general character of the scenery; the small vessel floating on the Lake affords a comparative object by which the romantic grandeur of the wooded foreground may be amply conceived, while the sunny aspect of the distant landscape gives reality to the picture. In the building, Nelson's Turret, the South Cloister, and the Oriel of St. Michael's Gallery, form the fore-ground; on the left is the Hall, and on the right the lofty eastern Wing and flanking turrets; over these rises the Tower, the altitude of which has been particularly attended to in the drawing; this characteristic feature of the Abbey, having been so frequently represented in views of the edifice, as much too great, compared with the general elevation of the buildings, of which it forms the centre.

The Grounds of Fonthill Abbey contain many points of interest, affording at the same time a very great diversity of scenery, both picturesque and ornamental; as Forest Lawn, the Beacon Hill and Tower, situated about a mile west of the Abbey, the Clerk's Walk, and the Nine-miles Walk; also a fine Terrace, extending five miles from east to west from Knoyle Corner, a lofty eminence, to the village of Fonthill

Bishop, the American Plantation, the Chinese Garden, and within the boundaries is the Church of Fonthill Gifford, a pleasing edifice.

The main object in laying out the extensive grounds, seems to have been to obtain a requisite degree of seclusion, to be in perfect harmony with the monastic character of the structure. No expense appears to have been spared, and the rarest shrubs will be found contrasted with the larch and pine. The great variety of the ground gave every facility to the production of the most romantic scenes, fine hanging woods, impervious to the sun, with openings occasionally on the eminences, commanding a rich prospect of distant landscape, while they formed a covert for game of every species, which from the little interruption they had experienced, were comparatively tame. The more ornamental part of the grounds exhibit the most pleasing aspect, the result of exquisite taste, which indeed pervades almost every object within the precincts of Fonthill Abbey.

In our description we have adverted to the splendid assemblage of curious Works of Art accumulated, by its late Proprietor, at Fonthill Abbey, and venture to presume that an exact account of the value of the individual articles, when exposed to public competition at the Sale which commenced Sept. 9, 1823, cannot fail to be acceptable. On the best authority we are enabled to give a List of the Pictures which formed the most distinguished features for merit, and price, in the Collection, as also of some of the most valuable objects amongst the miscellaneous effects.

A List of the most celebrated Pictures and other splendid effects at Fonthill Abbey.

PICTURES.

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| <p>A travelling Waggon, with an escort of Cavalry crossing a Brook—<i>Phil. Wouwermans</i>. 78<i>l.</i> 15<i>s.</i></p> <p>A Landscape, with Ruins and a Repose of the Holy Family, &c.—<i>Poelenbourg</i>. 67<i>l.</i> 4<i>s.</i></p> <p>Le Jardin D'Amour, containing Portraits of the Painter, his Wife, Vandeyck, Snyders, &c.—<i>Rubens</i>. 74<i>l.</i> 11<i>s.</i></p> <p>A View of a Dutch Village, a Herdsman driving Cattle, with Portrait of himself on Horseback—<i>Paul Potter</i>. 72<i>l.</i> 9<i>s.</i></p> <p>Jesus Christ in the Garden; his Disciples sleeping, armed Figures, Captives, &c. In the sky is an Angel with a Cup—<i>Andrea Mantegna</i>. 51<i>l.</i> 19<i>s.</i> 6<i>d.</i></p> <p>A Garden Scene, with the Virgin and Child, Infants presenting flowers, &c.—<i>Breughel and Van Balen</i>. 50<i>l.</i> 8<i>s.</i></p> <p>A Portrait of the Regent Murray, whole length—<i>Jamieson</i>. 126<i>l.</i></p> <p>An Interior, with an Old Woman domestically engaged—<i>Gerard Dow</i>. 78<i>l.</i> 15<i>s.</i></p> <p>A woody Scene, with Cattle and Figures—<i>Both</i>. 52<i>l.</i> 10<i>s.</i></p> | <p>The Ruins of an Abbey—<i>Vanderheyden</i>. 73<i>l.</i> 10<i>s.</i></p> <p>An Exterior, with a Woman cleaning Fish, a Kitten, &c.—<i>Metzu</i>. A beautiful specimen of the master. 183<i>l.</i> 15<i>s.</i></p> <p>The Head of an Angel, a study for the principal figure in the large picture of Abraham entertaining the Angels—<i>Rembrandt</i>. 78<i>l.</i> 15<i>s.</i></p> <p>A Landscape, with a Church and Cottage in the distance, Figures, &c.—<i>Hobbima</i>. 93<i>l.</i> 9<i>s.</i></p> <p>A Portrait of Sir Thomas More; at his girdle is a Medal bearing an Inscription, a Chateau and Garden in the distance—<i>Holbein</i>. 105<i>l.</i></p> <p>The Dropsical Woman—<i>Gerard Dow</i>. 147<i>l.</i></p> <p>Judith with the Head of Holofernes—<i>Carlo Dolci</i>. 105<i>l.</i></p> <p>A Card Party at a Masquerade—<i>Watteau</i>. 74<i>l.</i> 11<i>s.</i></p> <p>The Temptation of St. Anthony—<i>Teniers</i>. 195<i>l.</i> 6<i>s.</i></p> <p>Interior of a Church, with many Figures—<i>P. Neefs and Gonzales</i>. 63<i>l.</i></p> <p>A Portrait of St. Louis Gonzaga as a Standard Bearer—<i>Bronzino</i>. 168<i>l.</i></p> |
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A Representation of the Trinity, in which the Artist has introduced his own Portrait and that of his scholar, Rubens—*Otho Venius*. 74l. 11s.

The Elements—*Breughel and Rothenamer*. 126l.

The Descent from the Cross—*Rembrandt*. 178l. 10s.

The Marriage of St. Catharine—*J. Bellini*. 142l. 16s.

The Woman taken in Adultery—*Mazzolino di Ferrara*. 122l. 17s.

The Wise Men's Offering—*Rubens*. 84l.

A Landscape and Figures—*G. Poussin*. 73l. 10s.

The Infant Saviour—*Lionardo da Vinci*. 105l.
Job and his Friends—*Salvator Rosa*. Considered to be one of the finest productions of the Master. 441l.

The Judgment of Solomon—*W. Mieris*. 257l. 5s.

The Virgin presenting the Infant, who is standing on a Cradle, to Elizabeth, with the Infant St. John and two Saints—*Garofalo*. 299l. 5s.

An Interior, with a Lady receiving a Gentleman in the Hall—*P. de Hooge*. A chef d'œuvre. 157l. 10s.

The Virgin, Child, and St. John—*Domenichino*. This picture has been engraved by *Vitali*; the copper-plate, with impressions, and original drawing, were sold with it. 241l. 10s.

A Vase of Flowers, on a Marble Table, in a Garden Scene. 362l. 5s.

La Ferme, a Farm-house with Figures—*Teniers*, which has been engraved by *Le Bas*. 123l. 18s.

Abraham and Isaac proceeding to the Place of Sacrifice on Mount Moriah. A Gallery Picture—*West*. 189l.

An Interior, with a Lady feeding her Parrot—*Fr. Mieris the elder*. 320l. 5s.

A Battle betwixt Cavalry and Infantry—*Wouwermans*. 693l. 10s.

This chef d'œuvre was obtained from the Gallery of the Prince of Orange at the Hague, where it occupied the place of honour.

The Portrait of a Rabbi—*Rembrandt*. 241l. 10s.

The Virgin and Child; the Infant is attempting to run, and the word "Veni" is inscribed on it—*A. Durer*. 157l. 10s.

Joseph relating his Dream to his Father and Brothers—*Victor*. 139l. 13s.

The Laughing Boy, a half figure—*Lionardo da Vinci*. 1,034l.

This highly famed picture was in the Arundel collection, and was bequeathed to the late Sir William Hamilton by Lady Elizabeth Germaine. It was purchased at Font-hill by Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P.

A View on the Thames near Richmond—*Wilson*. 110l. 5s.

A Portrait of Himself by Candlelight—*Schalken*. 123l. 18s.

The Poulterer's Shop, a Girl is seen bargain-

ing with an Old Woman for a Hare, other figures, &c.—*Gerard Dow*. 1,333l. 10s.

This is the well known Choiseul chef d'œuvre
Sibylla Lybica—*Lud. Caracci*. 378l.

This picture was of high celebrity at Ferrara, and held subsequently a place in the collection of Lord Lansdowne.

The Poultry Market, a Female is seen cheapening a Fowl, with a variety of accessorial objects—*Jan Stein*. 173l. 5s.

Embarquement des Vivres, representing a Group of Figures and Cattle, on the shore of the Gulph of Genoa, &c.—*Berghem*. 834l. 15s.

St. Jerome at Devotion—*P. Veronese*. 315l.

This picture, together with its companion, the Communion of St. Jerome, now the property of the British Institution, were formerly in the Church of the Monastery of St. Benedict at Mantua.

A Landscape and Figures, known as "The Diamond"—*Karel du Jardin*. 157l. 10s.

A Landscape, with a distant Camp, &c.—*Cuyp*. 388l. 10s.

An Interior of a Chamber, with a Lady bathing her Hands in a Font held by a Page, &c.—*Eglon Vanderneer*. 430l. 10s.

The Skittle Players—*Teniers*. 246l. 15s.

A Party regaling at a Public House, in the open air—*Teniers*. 173l. 5s.

The Adoration of the Magi—*Bonifacio Bembi*. 115l. 10s.

A Landscape, with a Church, Cottage, and Figures, in the distance—*Ruysdaal*. 134l. 8s.

A Halt of Cavaliers at an Inn Door—*Cuyp*. 123l. 18s.

Le Manege, an upright Landscape, with Horses exercising—*Karel du Jardin*, 1654. 304l. 10s.

THE BIJOUTERIE, CABINETS, AND OTHER OBJECTS OF VIRTU.

An Ivory Tankard and Cover, sculptured with the Battle of the Centaurs, &c. 18l. 18s.

An Ebony Cabinet, inlaid with various materials, designed by *Bernini*. 27l. 6s.

Bacchus and Infant Hercules, an Antique Bronze. 30l. 9s.

Two Models, from the Borghesi Vases, in Bronze. 36l. 15s.

Cleopatra, a Sculpture in Statuary, on a Plinth. 32l. 11s.

Six Chairs of solid Ebony, brought from Esher Place. 65l. 2s.

A Bed Quilt of Brussels point Lace. 105l.

An Ebony Persian Cabinet, beautifully inlaid. 59l. 17s.

An Ebony Coffin, with Panels of French China, &c. 40l. 19s.

A Model of the Tomb of Scipio in Rosso Antico. 49l. 7s.

A Table of Pietre Commesse, &c., mounted on a Carved Frame of Oak. This superb

- piece of Furniture is about 9 ft. long and 4 ft. 6 wide, and was formerly in the Borghese Palace, 1,890*l*.
- A Cabinet, carved in ancient taste. 157*l*. 10*s*.
- A large Robe Chest of scented wood, carved with the Rose and Thistle, with massive handles and hinges gilt, of the time of King James I. 94*l*. 10*s*.
- A circular Slab of Florentine Mosaic, upon an Or Molu Pedestal, with Ebony Plinth. 61*l*. 19*s*.
- An Ivory Jewel Cabinet, mounted in Silver. 48*l*. 6*s*.
- A Nautilus Shell, mounted in Silver Gilt, &c. 63*l*.
- A Cup and Cover of Ivory, sculptured by *Magnus Bery*, medallist to the Emperor of Germany, with Diana and Nymphs, wild Animals, &c. Hercules forms the Stem. 94*l*. 10*s*.
- Two Ivory Vases, carved by *Fiamingo*, from the Arundel Collection. 294*l*.
- A Coffe of raised Japan, covered with Representation of Figures and Landscapes, and with Animals of solid Gold and Silver: the largest specimen known. 131*l*. 5*s*.
- The Feast of the Gods, in Tapestry, 20 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. 42*l*.
- The Tent of Darius, ditto, 19 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. 39*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.
- A Piece of fine Tapestry, from Teniers' celebrated Picture of the Fête du Village, 25 ft. by 10. 34*l*. 13*s*.
- A Rosewood Armoire or Wardrobe, with French Plate Glass Doors. 49*l*. 7*s*.
- A Chimney Glass, in an Oak Frame, carved by *Gibbons*. 114*l*. 9*s*.
- Two Pair of ancient Buhl Tripods. 118*l*. 13*s*.
- A Dinner and Desert Service of rare old Dresden Porcelain, decorated with Views of Sea-ports and Towns of Holland. 336*l*. 11*s*.
- Two Silver-gilt Ewers on Tripod Goats' Legs, from a design of *Boileau*, made by *Green and Ward*. 123*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*.
- An embossed Dish, formerly belonging to King Charles I. In the centre is the Rose and Crown, and in six compartments round it, are the Labours of Hercules, with a Border of Military Trophies, &c. 126*l*.
- Two Ewers, Silver-gilt, designed by *Moiette*. 198*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.
- A handled Tazza by the same Artist. 115*l*. 10*s*.
- Another by Ditto. 121*l*. 19*s*. 6*d*.
- A Pair of Silver-gilt Sconces, with the Royal Devices of King William and Queen Mary. 40*l*.
- A Pair of Amaranth Wood Tripods or Torchers, panelled with Seve Porcelain, and mounted in Or Molu. 82*l*. 19*s*.
- The Laocoon, a Bronze Group, on a fine Slab of Egyptian Grun Granite. 97*l*. 13*s*.
- A triple Jewel Cabinet of Amber, carved with legendary subjects, made for the Princess of Bavaria, in 1665. 115*l*. 10*s*.
- A Cabinet designed by *Holbein*, composed of pear-tree and other woods. The whole is supported on a sculptured Arcade with heraldic devices. 153*l*. 6*s*.
- An Ebony Cabinet, enclosed by doors, sculptured in bas relief, representing the heroic examples of Mutius Scævola and Quintus Curtius, on the frieze are Bacchanalian subjects. 572*l*. 2*s*.
- A Gold Box, adorned with Miniatures of the Emperor Napoleon, Marie Louise, and their Son. The two last ingeniously secreted. 60*l*. 18*s*.
- A Lady's Ebony Secrétaire, panelled with specimens of Florentine Mosaic, in high relief. 105*l*.
- An Ebony Commode, with Mosaic panels, and ornamented with Or Molu. 157*l*. 10*s*.
- A Saloon Table, formed of a Circular Slab of the very rare Brechia Universelle, 4 ft. 8 in diameter, an extraordinary size; the Slab was brought from Egypt by Bonaparte, and presented to the Empress Josephine. It was purchased at the sale at Malmaison in 1816. 262*l*. 10*s*.
- Two Consoles of Ebony, with carved doors and Slabs of Black Marble. 147*l*.
- A Ebony Coffe, panelled with Florentine Mosaic, with Or Molu feet, and ornaments exquisitely chased, 139*l*. 13*s*.
- A red Tortoiseshell and Buhl Armoire, executed expressly for Louis XV. 236*l*. 5*s*.
- A Japan Commode surmounted by a dove-coloured Marble Slab. 137*l*. 11*s*.
- A pair of Medici urns of Royal Sevre porcelain, mounted in Or Molu. 81*l*. 18*s*.
- A Jewel Cabinet of ebony, &c. the Niches in the Architectural façade filled with groups modelled from those of a public fountain at Paris, constructed by *Bouchardon*. 156*l*. 9*s*.
- A Silver-gilt Casket, panelled with thirty-six specimens of Oriental and Moss Agates, Jaspers, Blood Stones, &c. 137*l*. 11*s*.
- A costly Armoire, with a central panel of Florentine Mosaic, a Vase of Flowers composed of the rarest Gems, and a tablet of the same above, &c. 252*l*.
- Two Buhl Armoires, each 10 ft. high, by 5 ft. wide; they were designed by *Le Brun*, and came from the collection of the Duc D'Aumont. 509*l*. 5*s*.
- Two Ivory Vases, sculptured with a Bacchanalian Dance from *Rubens*, and the Triumph of Neptune and Amphitrite, mounted in silver gilt. 171*l*. 3*s*.
- A Saloon Commode, panelled with specimens of fine old Japan. 189*l*.
- The Marble Statue of Alderman Beckford, by *J. F. Moore*, which stood in a deep recess of the Hall. 105*l*.
- A circular Slab of Amalakite, mounted on an ebony standard. 70*l*. 7*s*.
- An ebony Cabinet or Secrétaire, enriched with Florentine Mosaic. 98*l*. 14*s*.
- A Buhl Chandelier for 24 lights, enriched with Masks, Scrolls, and Foliage. 241*l*. 10*s*.
- A Buhl and ebony Console surmounted by a fine Slab of Verd de Mer Marble. 94*l*. 10*s*.

Two Baskets formed of Ears of Wheat, in silver gilt, of the finest workmanship. 203*l.* 16*s.*

A magnificent Carpet, from the Aubusson Factory, 24 ft. square, manufactured for the Palace of St. Cloud in 1814, previous to the abdication of Napoleon. 246*l.* 15*s.*

An Ebony and Buhl Console, surmounted by a Marble Slab. 105*l.*

A Vase, formed of the largest Hungarian Topaz, and sculptured externally by *Benvenuto Cellini*. It is mounted with a Dragon-handle of Gold set with Diamonds, and supported on a Tripod stand set with Diamonds and a variety of precious stones.

It was originally intended as a marriage present to Catharine Cornaro. 630*l.*

Two Tazzas, designed by *Moiette*, ornamented by a border of Arabesque Figures and Cupids, with Mask and Snake handles. 483*l.*

A pair of Jars of extraordinary size, embellished with subjects descriptive of the various processes in the manufacture of Porcelain, which were formerly the property of a distinguished personage of rank in Portugal. 131*l.* 5*s.*

A Secrétaire, inlaid in fanciful designs by *Riesner*, the work of superior excellence. 179*l.* 11*s.*

The sale of the various articles of taste and *virtù*, occupied the attention of the public during a great part of the summer of 1823, and was conducted by Mr. H. Phillips of Bond-street, who, it will be seen by the previous description, disposed of the effects at the former mansion in the year 1807.





Engraved by W. Wallis

DUNCOMBE PARK.

W. J. H. H. E.

Printed by J. H. H. E.

Duncombe Park, Yorkshire;

THE SEAT OF

CHARLES DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M. P.

THIS magnificent residence was erected by Wakefield, and not by Sir John Vanbrugh, though supposed by many to have been. It was completed in the year 1718. The principal Fronts to the east and west are fine examples of the Doric order, possessing a peculiar air of grandeur in their architectural decorations.

The accompanying view represents the Garden front, displaying the beautiful Portico, with the arms in the pediment; the Gardens are here preserved in their original state, which accords well with the characteristic style of the Mansion.

The Hall, 60 feet by 40, is adorned by sixteen fluted Corinthian columns. Here is that noble piece of sculpture, called the Dog of Alcibiades, said to be the work of Myron. It was discovered at Monte Cagnuola, and was purchased of the late Constantine Jennings, Esq. The Discobolus, another of the finest statues in England, was formerly in the collection of Mr. Locke, at Norbury Park in Surrey. Here are also twelve busts of celebrated Greek and Latin poets, large medallions of the twelve Cæsars, and several very fine antique statues.

The Library, formerly called the Saloon, is 88 feet long by 24 broad, but is formed into three divisions by Ionic columns, and is also adorned with four celebrated antiques, the statues of Apollo, Bacchus, Mars, and Mercury; also two fine busts of Cicero and Horace. The Paintings in the collection are all by the first Masters; amongst the most remarkable are, The Scourging of Christ, by *Old Palma*; Charity, by *Guido*; Venus and Adonis, by *Titian*; a Landscape, by *Pietro da Cortona*; St. Paul, a fine Head, by *Leonardo da Vinci*; a Land Storm, by *Nicholas Poussin*; a Candlelight Scene, by *Rubens*; and the celebrated portrait of Garrick, in Richard the Third, by *Hogarth*; with numerous others, and a series of family Portraits.

The Grounds possess uncommon beauty, being disposed in the most advantageous manner. Adjoining the House, is a noble Terrace, at one end of which stands an open Ionic Temple, and at the other, a Temple adorned with a Tuscan colonnade. The River Rye glides through a rich valley below, and forms a cascade nearly in its centre. In various

DUNCOMBE PARK, YORKSHIRE.

points of view are exhibited, from this Terrace, between foregrounds of hanging woods, part of the Keep of Helmsley Castle, the Church, and Town; beyond these interesting objects is a large extent of Champaign country, terminated by Hills at various distances. Within the demesne, about a mile from the Mansion, is another Terrace, distinct in the characteristic features of the prospect which it affords, and called *The Rievaulx Terrace*, having at one end an elegant Temple, with an Ionic Portico, the interior ornamented with paintings by *Burnice* on the ceilings and cornice; from this spot a varied and beautiful Landscape is beheld. This Terrace was originally projected and laid out by Thomas Duncombe, Esq., about the year 1760; it is half a mile long, of a spacious breadth, and forms a handsome lawn, backed by thick plantations, intermixed with flowering shrubs, and projecting in semicircular sweeps; this, added to the winding form of the Terrace, imparts to it an air of great beauty mixed with grandeur. Deep beneath, is a sequestered valley, branching in various directions, through which the river Rye winds amongst hanging woods. The extensive and highly interesting ruins of the Monastery of Rievaulx, so named from this valley, form one of its principal beauties. To the right of the Terrace the eye is carried to two bold picturesque Hills in front, and beyond the woody slopes, on the opposite side of the river, is presented an elevated country, interspersed with the towns of Scawton, Cold Kirby, and Old Byland, where the abbey of that name was at first begun to be erected. At the other end of the Terrace is a circular Tuscan Temple, terminating in a dome, which contains four statues placed in niches. This stands at the point of an elevated promontory, ornamented with fine plantations, commanding a beautiful prospect.

This noble Mansion stands in the parish of Helmsley, about half a mile from that town, on the south-west of which are the remains of its ancient castle. The source of the river Rye, which forms so delightful an object in the prospect, is at the upper end of Bilsdale, from whence it passes by the ruins of Rievaulx Abbey, and winds through the grounds at this seat, skirts the town of Helmsley, and after a meandering course of about sixteen miles, falls into the Derwent a little above Malton.

At the Dissolution, the Abbey of Rievaulx was granted in exchange to Thomas Lord Roos, a descendant of Walter de Espec, its founder, and first Earl of Rutland, who also possessed the Castle and Manor of Helmsley, and other considerable estates in this neighbourhood. In the reign of James the First, these united estates became vested in Catharine, only surviving child and heiress of Francis, the sixth Earl of Rutland, who married George Villiers, the first Duke of Buckingham, of that name, and descended to their eldest surviving son, George, the second Duke of Buckingham, of whose trustees they were purchased in the year 1695, by an ancestor of Charles Duncombe, Esq. the present possessor.





Drawn by J. P. Neale

HONEY CASTLE,
SOUTH-EAST VIEW.
W. J. K. H. L. K.

Engraved by T. Jearns.





Engraved by W. Tomlinson.

HORNBY CASTLE.

DESIGNED BY
J. C. HARRIS.

Drawn by J. B. G. G.

Hornby Castle, Yorkshire;

THE SEAT OF

HIS GRACE, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK OSBORNE,

DUKE OF LEEDS, &c.

THE noble family of Osborne have derived this ancient Castle and estate, as well as the honour of Baron Conyers, by lineal descent. It is situated in the North Riding of the County, in the Wapentake of Hang East, at the distance of two miles from Leeming Lane, a noted Roman Via leading from Richmond to Barnards Castle. Camden thus notices it in his *Britannia*, "The Swale, after a long course, flows pretty near Hornby, a Castle of the family of St. Quintin, which afterwards came to the Conyers, and after pleasant pastures and country villages to Bedale, which lays on another little river." The Swale rises in Westmoreland, near Kirkby Stephen, and takes its course south-east through Swale Dale, an exceedingly fertile valley, and after winding northward to Richmond, it falls into the Ure at Borough-bridge. Hornby Castle stands on an eminence commanding an extensive view over the charming vale in which the town of Bedale is situated, and likewise over great part of that rich tract of country between Leeming Lane, and the Western Moorlands, consisting of a long range of mountains, the lower eminences of which, form a grand contrast to the fertile plains in the immediate neighbourhood of the Castle, and assist materially towards diversifying the pleasing prospect. The noble edifice still retains an appearance of strength, together with a considerable portion of its Baronial magnificence. Its plan is irregular, although nearly square in its general outline, having four fronts facing the cardinal points, each of which affords an abundant display of architectural grandeur. In its dimensions the Castle is large, and conveys a vivid idea of the vast importance of its possessors from the earliest time. A massive and lofty square tower, at the south-east angle, is the principal feature, this is surmounted by a turret terminating in a cupola and vane. The line of buildings on the East Front, is broken by a circular tower, in the centre, and at the extremity is another tower, which is square, and

of large size. In our South-east View, this Front is seen to the greatest advantage, it approaches nearer to regularity than the others. On the south side is an arched entrance, and near the middle a bay or projection. The Grounds on this Front, and on the West, slope beautifully to the river winding at the base of the eminence on which the Castle is built, over which is a modern bridge. The buildings rise only to the height of two stories, except in the Towers, which are more elevated, and the whole is embattled. The Chambers are very numerous, and the principal Rooms spacious and elegantly furnished. The Castle contains an Inner Court or Quadrangle, shewn in our second view. In the centre of the East side is a rich doorway, in the florid style, between ornamented buttresses; above it is the full coat, with the supporters of its former possessors. On the North is also a very handsome doorway, bearing an inscription. The North-east Tower rises above the general line of battlements in the view.

The family of St. Quintin were possessors of this Castle previous to the reign of Henry IV., and bore for arms, *Or, a chevron gules, a chief vair.* Margaret St. Quintin, the daughter and heiress of Sir Anthony St. Quintin, Knt., married Sir John Conyers, Knt., son of Robert Conyers, Esq., of Sockburne, in the county of Durham, who obtained, by that marriage, the Estate of Hornby. His son, Sir Christopher Conyers, who married the heiress of the House of Rylston, made this Castle his chief residence. His eldest son, Sir John Conyers, Knt., in 1448, was made Sheriff of Yorkshire, and Governor of the Castle of York. In the civil wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster, when it was almost impossible for a gentleman of any rank to remain neutral, he joined Richard, Duke of York, against the King and the Lancastrians. His Lady was Margery, one of the two daughters and co-heirs of Sir Philip Darcy, Knt., son and heir to John, Lord Darcy, by whom he had issue Sir John Conyers, Knight Banneret, who, in 1465, and again in 1473, was a commissioner to treat of Peace with the Scots on the part of King Edward IV. He was created a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, by King Richard III., and died in 1489. His wife was Alice, daughter and co-heir to William Nevil, Lord Fauconberg, afterwards created Earl of Kent, by whom he left a son, William, who, in 1507, the 22d of Henry VII., bore the title of Lord Conyers, and the first year of the reign of Henry VIII. had summons to Parliament as Baron Conyers of Hornby. The arms of this nobleman was, *Azure, a maunch or.*

He served in several expeditions into Scotland, and had a considerable share in the honour of the glorious victory obtained at Flodden Field. He died in 1524, leaving issue by his Lady, Anne, daughter of Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland, Christopher, Lord Conyers, who, together with other Lords, subscribed the Declaration sent to Pope Clement VII., in which it was represented, that in case his Holiness did not comply with King Henry, in his divorce from Queen Catharine, his Supremacy could not long be owned. His Lordship departed this life in

1538, leaving John, Lord Conyers, his son and heir, who, in 1551, was Warden of the West Marches towards Scotland, and Governor of Carlisle Castle. His wife was Maud, daughter of Henry Clifford, first Earl of Cumberland, K. G. His Lordship died in 1556, leaving three daughters, his heirs, of whom, no issue remaineth, except from Elizabeth, who married Thomas, Lord Darcy, and left a son and heir, Sir Conyers Darcy, Knt., who became possessed of the estates of the Lords Conyers, together with this Castle, long their chief seat and residence. He obtained from his Majesty Charles I. a restoration of the title of Lord Darcy, which dignity had become extinct upon the death of John, Lord Darcy, of Aston, in 1635, and was summoned to Parliament accordingly in 1651. His Lordship married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Bellasys, by whom he had Conyers Darcy, who, in 1682, was raised by King Charles II. to the dignity of an Earl, by the title of Earl of Holderness, and married Grace, the daughter and heir of Thomas Rokeby, Esq., of Skyles, in Yorkshire. He died in 1689, and was succeeded by his only son, Conyers, who, in consideration of his loyalty, had been summoned to Parliament as Lord Conyers, in 1680, during his father's lifetime, and then took precedence amongst the Barons of the realm, according to the ancient title. The Earl died in 1692, and is buried in Westminster Abbey. He was succeeded by Robert, his grandson, John, his eldest son and heir dying in his lifetime.

Robert, Earl of Holderness, upon the accession of King George I., was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire. He married Frederica, eldest of the two daughters, and co-heirs of the Duke of Schombergh, and died at Bath in 1721, leaving a son, Robert, who succeeded as fourth Earl of Holderness. He was appointed Governor to the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and likewise, in 1751, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. He died in 1778, leaving an only daughter, Amelia, married to Francis Godolphin, Marquess of Carmarthen, the eldest son of the Duke of Leeds, who succeeded his father in the Dukedom in 1789. After occupying the honorable office of Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, his Grace retired into private life, being possessed of a noble estate. Dramatic literature was a favourite object of his pursuit, and few were more conversant than his Grace with this department of English literature. Francis, Duke of Leeds, died at his house in St. James's Square, London, in 1799, and was succeeded in his honours by his eldest son the present Duke, who, on the demise of his mother in 1784, became Lord Conyers. His Grace married Lady Charlotte, daughter of the late Marquess Townshend. He is Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire; Governor of the Islands of Scilly; Ranger of Richmond Forest, and Constable of Middleham Castle. His Grace is a Baronet, by creation, 13th July, 1620; Baron Osborne, of Kiveton, in Yorkshire, and Viscount Latimer, 15th August, 1673, being lineally descended from Elizabeth, daughter and co-

heir of John Nevil, Lord Latimer, in the reign of Elizabeth. His Grace is also Viscount of Dumblane, in Scotland, 19th July, 1675; Earl of Danby, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, 27th June, 1674; Marquess of Carmarthen, 20th April, 1689, and Duke of Leeds, in Yorkshire, 4th May, 1694. Arms, *Quarterly, Ermine and Azure, a Cross, or.*

The outlines of these Views were made from original Drawings by BUCKLER, in the possession of James P. Ord, Esq., of Langton Hall, Leicestershire.





Engraved by C. G. Brown

CONSTITUTION HALL

Copyright 1854 by C. G. Brown

Swillington Hall, Yorkshire;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN LOWTHER, ESQ. M. P.

SWILLINGTON HALL is most delightfully situated on a gently rising ground, near the river Aire, in the West Riding, from the opposite side of which one view was taken, which shews the principal front to the greatest advantage. It stands about five miles from Wakefield, and about seven from Leeds, in Skyrack Wapentake.

The Mansion, which fronts the south, is built entirely of stone, and consists of a centre and two wings, one hundred and seventy feet in length. The whole was rebuilt about the year 1804, by the present possessor, brother of the Earl of Lonsdale.

The interior of the House contains a suite of spacious, elegant, and well connected apartments; amongst which, is a beautiful Library, measuring sixty feet in length, by twenty feet six inches in width, exclusive of a spacious recess, containing a large collection of select and valuable books.

The very fine Lawn, Pleasure Grounds, and Park, are extensive, and laid out with great taste and judgment. Amongst the improvements which the present proprietor has made in the Grounds, may be mentioned a very handsome Lodge, opening upon the road leading from York to Wakefield; it is built with an hexagonal centre and three pavilions or alternate sides.

Of the more ancient possessors of this estate, it appears, that Adam de Swillington, a Baron, who assumed his name from his Lordship, and was summoned to the parliaments of Edward I. and II., was often engaged in the Scottish wars, but, taking part with Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, in his opposition to the king and the Spencers; he was fined one thousand marks, which judgment was reversed, immediately on the accession of Edward III.

Sir William Lowther, third son of Sir John Lowther, of Lowther, in Westmoreland, who was knighted in 1661, purchased the Manor and estate of Swillington, of Conyers Darcy, Lord Conyers; he was also possessed of Preston, and of Garforth, near Leeds.

SWILLINGTON HALL, YORKSHIRE.

The Rev. William Lowther, Rector of Swillington, was created a Baronet, 22nd August, 1764, by his wife Anne, the daughter of the Rev. C. Zouch, of Sandall; he was the father of Sir William Lowther, Bart., who succeeded to the titles of Viscount and Baron Lowther, 24th May, 1802, and was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Lonsdale, 4th April, 1807, whose brother is John Lowther, Esq., M. P., who married the Lady Elizabeth Fane, daughter of the Earl of Westmoreland.





Drawn by T. N. S. 1840.

G. E. R. N.
 and
 J. P. S. 1840.

Engraved by J. S. 1840.





Drawn by J. P. Neale.

G Y R N , (LOOKING NORTH EAST) FLINTSHIRE.

Engraved by J. Barber.

Published by J. P. Neale.

Gyrn, Flintshire;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN DOUGLAS, ESQ.

GYRN was within the domain of Ednowain Bendew, the head of one of the fifteen Tribes, or nobility of North Wales, of which there were two in this county. Edwyn and Ednowain Bendew, both chieftains, or lords of the territory, of Tegengle, or Englefield, consisting of the three Hundreds of Rhuddlan, Coleshill, and Prestatyn, which they possessed between them. The former flourished before the conquest, and had a wooden castle upon Bryn y Castell in Axton-Llanasa; the latter in the eleventh century, and had a stone castle at Ty-maen, which the name implies, in the adjoining parish of Whiteford.

After the conquest, Robert de Rhuddlan, nephew of Hugh, Earl of Chester, was lord paramount of this district. The townships, or lands of Picton, Axton, and Gwespyr were forfeited by an adherent of Owen Glyndwr, descended from Bendew, in the time of Henry IV. Henry V. granted them to his queen, Catharine, daughter to Charles VI., king of France: her eldest son Edmund, earl of Richmond, by Owen ap Meredydd ap Tudor, her second husband, inherited them after her death, and after him, his son King Henry VII. They continued in the Crown, till granted by Edward VI. to Lord Lisle, afterwards Earl of Warwick, and Duke of Northumberland, who sold them to Pyers ap Howel, second son of the house of Mostyn, about the year 1551. In the charter of Henry III., called the charter of Englefield, are these words, "*salvendis etiam nobis, et hæredibus nostris, tribus messionibus per tres dies in autumnno ab hominibus de Caroyis, Picton, Axton, et de aliis villis de Englefield.*"—At this time the right of Robert de Rhuddlan had fallen to the Crown.

Gyrn continued in the descendants of Ednowain Bendew, the Grif-fiths of Pant y Llongdu in the same parish, till both estates passed, in 1700, by the marriage of an only daughter, to Roger Mostyn, a branch of the ancient and neighbouring house of Mostyn; and afterwards, by the marriage of another only daughter and heiress, to an Edwards, of Pentre in Montgomeryshire, who sold Gyrn to the family of Hughes of

GYRN, FLINTSHIRE.

Halkin, now extinct: the two portions, thus severed, have again become united in the present possessor, who erected the existing edifice on the site of the old mansion, and enlarged and planted the grounds considerably. Of the more ancient residence, of Pant y Llongdu in this parish, no vestige remains, but the foundations of walls, and an immense pigeon-house.

Ethel Gryffyth, of the house of Pant y Llongdu, served in garrison at Calais, in the reign of Edward VI., and there found leisure to write in the Welsh language a history of England, from the age of William I. to his own time. This valuable and singular MS., a large folio, written in a fair hand, is in the library of Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart., at Glod-daeth in Caernarvonshire: in the last page is the following apostrophe from the author to his book: "Safe mayest thou arrive from the possession of Ethel Gryffydd, a soldier from Gallia, into the possession of Thomas ap Thomas ap Sion ap Gryffydd Vychan at Pant y Llongdu in Gwespyr, within the parish of Llan Asaph, in the county of Flint, within Tegengle."

Gyrn is situate in the parish of Llanasa or Llanasaph, seven miles, in a parallel line with the Dee, from Holywell, and the same distance from St. Asaph. About half way on the road from the former place, stands on the circular hill of Garreg, a pharos, or light-house, erected by the Romans, to assist their navigation of the Dee; and near its base, close by the road side, the ancient stone pillar of lamentation, or Maen ach Gwyfan, both mentioned by Camden and Pennant; but as the parishes of Whiteford and Holywell have been so correctly and amply described by the latter, nothing is left to add to the account of them.

Asaph was a British Saint, founder of the See of his name: tradition says he had his summer residence in this parish, where he built the church which is dedicated to him, and of which the Bishops of this Diocese are rectors to the present day. "Howel ap Ednevel, Episcopus Asaphensis 1235, appropriavit Rectorem de Llanasaph ad fabricam ecclesiæ cathedralis." In the year 1385, Laurence Child, Bishop of Saint Asaph, procured the impropriation of Llanasaph to supply his cathedral with lights. Llanasa Church is much more spacious than the generality of churches in the Principality, for having been considerably enlarged, it has two east windows; in the more ancient of which is placed some fine stained glass, which was removed at the reformation from Basingwerk Abbey, in the neighbouring parish of Holywell. The subject of the centre compartment is the crucifixion, with the various instruments of the passion: the side figures are the two Maries, Mary Magdalen, St. James, St. Lawrence, and a bishop with the pall of Canterbury. The church-yard contains yew and other trees, and curiously wrought tomb-stones. The vicarage, which adjoins, is an appropriate and neat structure, and there surmounts both, a massy mansion

with ornamental carved work, and inscriptions in Welsh and Latin, quite characteristic of the era of Charles I.: the feast of its rearing or finishing was held on the day of the battle of Naseby Field: it is now used as a farm-house. These, with other buildings in the village, are seen to great advantage in descending the very steep hill in front, as the houses rise above each other on the opposite side in a very picturesque manner. The other gentlemen's residences in this parish are Talacre, the seat of Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart., and Golden Grove, the seat of Edward Morgan, Esq.; the latter was built in the reign of Elizabeth. Llanasa comprises the townships of Axton, Picton, Gwespyr, Kelston, Gronant, Golden Grove, and Treloggan, and by the census of 1821, had a population of 1877 souls.

The name of Gyrn imports a knoll or promontory. Its site is opposite the great estuary of the Dee, near its confluence with the Mersey, and commands an extensive view of these two fine rivers, the Hillbree Islands, Hoylake, and the Irish Channel, from the summit of the high tower, Black Coombe, Skiddaw, Helvellyn, and other lofty mountains around the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, Beeton Fells, Pendle, and other Lancashire hills; those of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire are visible in clear weather; and sometimes at sun-set the Isle of Man: Beeston Castle, Chester, and Liverpool, are also within view, and in the opposite direction, a small part of the Snowdonian Chain. From the lawn in front of the house, more than two hundred vessels have been seen issuing in one tide from the port of Liverpool, besides the shipping in the Dee: the light-house at the point of Air lies immediately on the sands below. To the eastward the neighbouring Mostyn woods extend in an unbroken line for two miles, the same length as they are described in Domesday book, under the name of Sylva de Whiteford, and adjoining these are those of Downing; across the Dee is Parkgate, and beyond it Helsby Hill, one of the abrupt high terminations of Delamere forest in Cheshire.

At the distance of a couple of miles to the westward, in descending from Newmarket village, one of the mountainous defiles, into the vale of Clwyd, are seen the bottom of this celebrated valley, the castles of Dyserth and Rhyddland, the beautiful bay of Abergele; the promontory of the Orm's Heads, and Isle of Anglesea, closing the horizon on the right. In front and on the left the towering range of the Welsh Alps, from Penmaen Mawr to Moel Siabod, including Snowdon, rises majestically, and bounds the view to the clouds. Very near this defile lies Moel Hiraddug, the first of the British posts on the Clwydian hills, which are all similar in their nature. That of Caractacus is thus described by Tacitus: "*Sumpto ad praelium loco, ut aditus, abscessus, cuncta nobis (Romanis) importuna, et suis in melius essent. Tunc montibus arduis, et si quæ clamantes accedere poterant, in modum valli*

saxa præstruit. (Caractacus) et præfluebat amnis vado incerto, caterva que majorum pro munimentis constiterant."

The house at Gyrn stands on a considerable eminence, its south side overhanging the precipitous bank of a small glen, along which extend several sheets of water; the grounds are finely undulated, and thickly planted, with various walks through them. The picture gallery is in part behind the high tower, and reaches to the southern extremity of the house. It is thirty feet high, and lighted by a lantern of twenty-eight windows, above the circular part of the ceiling. In the tablets or compartments under each window, are placed figures in bas relief, cast from curious carvings in oak, from the time of Henry VII. to James I. inclusive, and collected in the neighbourhood.

Alexander Douglas, the ancestor of the present owner of Gyrn, was a branch of the Douglas house of Moreton, and came to England in the retinue of James I. on his accession to the English throne. The king granted him possessions near Reath, in Yorkshire, where his family settled, but by their adherence to the house of Stuart during the civil wars, and having raised a troop of horsemen, at their own expense, from among their tenantry, which were made prisoners on their march to join the king's forces, they were despoiled of their estates, which were never restored, notwithstanding reiterated applications to Charles II.; this being one of the many instances of ingratitude in that monarch. In the female line, the present Mr. Douglas is descended from the family of Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor of England, who made a conspicuous figure in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Mary. Mr. Douglas's grandmother, and her maiden sister Joanna, were the last of the bishop's family who bore the name, and were the only children of William Gardiner, Esquire, of Send Place near Dorking, and Haling near Croydon, in Surrey, which latter mansion he inherited from the bishop, who originally built it. Queen Elizabeth, when much out of health while young, was sent here, and deriving great benefit from the change, said the place should be called *Healing* or *All-heal*, from the salubrity of its air.

In the adjacent country and immediate vicinity of Gyrn, barrows or tumuli are unusually numerous, among which Gop is the chief, composed of small stones, covering a circular base of an acre and half, and rising thirty-nine feet, as a truncated cone. In one of these was recently found a sun-baked clay urn, well fashioned and handsomely ornamented, containing burnt bones, and surrounded by eight wild boar's tusks. In others, spear heads, celts, pieces of charcoal, bones, and nut shells, corresponding precisely with the burial places of warriors described by Homer and Virgil. The summit of the cliff of Gop is eight hundred and forty-two feet above the level of the sea, from whence Ireland and Scotland are at times to be seen.

GYRN, FLINTSHIRE.

A curious agricultural experiment has been making of late years in Llanasa, in the growth of the Hollyhock; a hundred and forty acres lying together on the side of a gently sloping hill, have been covered in one summer with this showy plant, affording when in full bloom, from the very various colours of its large flowers, and the loftiness of the stems on which they grow, a sight unequalled perhaps in the world, for gayness, splendour, and magnificent display. The object of this undertaking has not been developed, but conjecture has assigned it to be the production of hemp from the stalk, and a juice for rendering colours permanent on cloth, besides possessing peculiar properties of other kinds, for purposes not publicly known. This district of North Wales abounds in lead ore, calamine, and coals; and on Halkin mountain, there have been recently discovered various beds of potter's clay, said to be superior to any heretofore used for the finest china and porcelain.

Principal Pictures in the Gyrn Gallery.

The Descent from the Cross.—Murillo.
The Annunciation.—Ditto.

These two very large upright pictures were painted for the church of the Santissima Trinidad at Seville, and are among the finest productions of the master.

St. Catherine contemplating her Martyrdom.—Domenichino.

The size of life, the expression delightful. This picture came to England in the Truchessian collection, and is engraved.

The Virgin and Child.—Rubens.

Remarkable for truth and brilliancy of colour: this picture remained at Antwerp, in the house where Rubens placed it (with its companion of the same size, the "Chapeau de Paille") until the year 1809.

The Deluge.—Ditto.

Engraved, and is the finished sketch of his celebrated large picture of this subject.

The Miraculous Draught of Fishes.—Ditto.

Small, and the design for the great altarpiece which was in the Louvre in 1814.

The Salutation between Mary and Elizabeth.—Ditto.

Small, the design for the left compartment of the well-known "Descent from the Cross" at Antwerp.

Holy Trinity (large).—Bernardino Luini.

Has much of the grace of Raffaele, with the colouring of Corregio.

The First Temptation of Job.—Guercino.

Christ at Supper with two Disciples at Emmaus.—Ditto.

Both large striking pictures, especially the latter, in which the character of Christ is peculiarly admirable.

The Rape of Europa.—Annibale Caracci.

Large, and one of the finest pictures of this great master.

The Portrait of himself.—Ditto.

Interior of the great Church at Antwerp, large and on copper, in his best style.—Peter Neefs.

Portrait of Lady Charlotte Hyde (small).—Vandyke.

An Italian Landscape.—A. Luccatelli.

Landscape near Dunkeld.—Joseph Wright.

Posilippo in the bay of Naples.—Ditto.

A beautiful effect of an eruption of Vesuvius by moonlight.

The Annual Sacrifice of Venus at the statue of Adonis.—Agostino Caracci.

A Lady feeding a Parrot.—G. Netscher.

A Landscape in Flanders.—F. Moucheron.

A Landscape.—Jacob Ruysdael.

An Italian Lake Scene.—R. Wilson.

A first rate specimen of this high ornament of the British School.

View in Dovedale (small).—Ditto.

Blackfriars' Bridge whilst building.—W. Hodges.

The Virgin and Child, St. John and a Lamb.—Titian.

Very small, but coloured exquisitely.

GYRN, FLINTSHIRE.

Landscape, 'the clearing up of a storm in summer—*Titian*.

Rich, powerful, and fine, and one of the very few landscapes of this great Master to be found in England.

A Landscape, with a good effect of sunshine—*J. Wynants*.

The Delivery of Rome from the Gauls by Camillus—*S. Ricci*.

Engraved, the same size, by Bartolozzi.

Repose in Egypt—*J. Glauber*.

A glowing picture of the Venetian school:—he lived chiefly in Italy, and acquired the surname of Polidore Venetiano.

Sand Hills in Holland—*J. Ostade*.

Very clear in its colouring.

A small Landscape—*Loutherbourg*.

A Magdalen—*Guido*.

St. Jerome in his retirement in Syria—*S. Rosa*.

A Marine Landscape in Calabria—*Ditto*.

A Magdalen at Prayer—*D. Teniers*.

One of his pastici in imitation of Giorgione.

The Laughing Girl—*Sir J. Reynolds*.

View in Rome behind the Barberini palace, out of which this picture was purchased—*G. Poussin*.

Two Peasants, with dogs and sheep—*G. Morland*.

A small Portrait—*Rembrandt*.

A Landscape—*J. Both*.

A small Cattle-piece—*H. Carré*.

Horses—an early picture by *A. Cuyp*.

Cattle, Figures, and an extensive Landscape—*Ditto*.

One of the clearest and finest pictures by this celebrated Master.

Scene in a Wood—*A. Waterloo*.

Bacchus paying his court to Ariadne after her desertion by Theseus—*G. Romano*.

Flowers—*J. D. de Heem*.

A Doctor and Patients—*A. Brantwer*.

Beautifully and transparently coloured.

A Bull and Cows (very large)—*J. Glover*.

Painted expressly as the rival of the very celebrated picture, of the same size, and a similar subject, by Paul Potter, exhibited in the Louvre in 1814.

A very large Italian Landscape—*A. Tempesta*.

Much in the manner of, and equal to the finest large pictures of S. Rosa.

A Sea-piece—*Monamy*.

Madonna and Child (small)—*Parmegiano*.

A Boy blowing Soap Bubbles—*Mieris*.

Engraved, and of the same size.

Seven Pictures of the Sacraments of the Roman Church.

Baptism.

Confirmation.

The Eucharist.

Taking of Holy Orders.

Marriage.

Penance.

Extreme Unction.

J. Stella.

Stella was the intimate friend of N. Poussin, at Rome, where he painted these pictures after Poussin's, and under his immediate eye; and made some judicious changes in them. They are engraved. This series of pictures was repeated by Poussin or his pupils, of which two sets are in England, one in possession of the Marquess of Stafford, the other of the Duke of Rutland.

Repose in Egypt—*F. Mola*.

A beautiful little circular picture, in his finest manner.

A Prison Scene, the Reprieve—*P. J. Lardon*.

Large, and one of the best specimens of the modern French historical school.

An early Landscape—*Hobbima*.

The drawings from which the engravings have been made, were copied from two large pictures, delightfully finished by Mr. Welchman, in the possession of the proprietor of this mansion.





Engraved by J. T. Noddy

Engraved by W. B. Smith

THE RIVER
AT BERNARDSHIRE.

Printed and Published by J. T. Noddy, at the Office of the Engraver, No. 1, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Drum, Aberdeenshire;

THE SEAT OF

ALEXANDER IRVINE, ESQ.

THE name of Irwin, Irwyn, Irving or Irvine, appears to have been of long standing in the south and south-west of Scotland. One of that name acquired the lands of Bonshaw, in Dumfriesshire, which his descendants still possess. King Robert Bruce, when he came from England, to recover his kingdom from Edward I., carried with him from Bonshaw William de Irwin, a son of that family, made him his armour-bearer, and gave him his own device, or arms, when Earl of Carrick, viz. argent, three bunches of holly leaves, three in each, two and one; Crest, a bunch of holly leaves; Supporters, two savages with batons, and wreathed; motto, *sub sole, sub umbra virens*. He granted him the Forest of Drom or Drum, in Aberdeenshire, by charter under the great seal. "Willielmo de Irwin dilecto et fideli nostro totam forestam del Drom extra parcum nostrum exceptis terris per nos datis Alexandro de Burnard de eadem foresta tenendam et habendam dicto Willielmo et hæredibus suis de nobis et hæredibus nostris in feodo et hæreditate in liberam Baroniam."—After the usual feudal clauses: "In cujus rei testimonium præsentis carte nostre sigillum nostrum præcipimus apponi testibus, Bernardo, abate de Aberbrothoc, Cancellario nostro; Thoma Ranulph, Comite Maraviæ Vel Annand et Manniæ, nepote nostro; Waltero, Senescallo Scotiæ; Jacobo, Domine de Duglas; Alexandro Fraser, Camerario Scotiæ; Davide de Barclay, et Roberto Lawden, militibus—apud Berwicum super Twedam, primo die Februarii anno Regni nostri Septimo decimo." A. D. 1323.—The Alexander Burnard mentioned, was the ancestor of Sir Robert Burnett, of Leys, Bart., whose Seat of Crathes is a few miles from here, a View of which was engraved for the First Series of this Work.

A lineal descendant of William, Alexander Irvine of Drum, had a command in the Lowland forces, at the battle of Harlaw, 1411, where he and M'Lean of Dowart, ancestor of M'Lean of Coll, having fought in single combat, were both killed. M'Lean was Lieutenant-general under Donald, Lord of the Isles. Their successors afterwards exchanged swords as a token that no feud or animosity existed between the families. The above mentioned Alexander is celebrated in the old ballad of "the Battle of the Harlaw:"—

" Gude Sir Alexander Irving,
 The much renounit Laird of Drum,
 Nane in his days were better sene,
 Quhen they were semblit all and sum
 To praise him we sud not be dumm,
 For valor, wit, and worthiness ;
 To end his days he there did cum,
 Quhois ransom is remeidyles."

There appears to have existed an ancient feud between the Keiths, hereditary Great Marshalls of Scotland, and the Irvines of Drum. Tradition relates that the States of Scotland enjoined a matrimonial alliance between the families, in order to suppress it, but that Irvine could never bring himself to complete the union. When about to engage with the Highland army, he made a vow to do so if he returned ; but, if he should fall, he requested of his brother, who accompanied him, that he should marry the lady. His brother, who afterwards took the name of Alexander, returned safe, and completed the alliance. He was one of the commissioners sent by the States of Scotland to treat of the ransom of King James I., and was knighted by him in 1424. His son, Alexander Irvine, Esq., who succeeded him, married the daughter of Abernethy, Lord Saltoun. His brother distinguished himself at the Battle of Brechin, 1452. Alexander, the seventh in descent, obtained a gift of non-entry to the estate of Forglen, " on account of Drum, his said son, and their friends, their good and thankful service done to the king, (James V.) in searching, and taking, and bringing his rebels to justice." He married Elizabeth Ogilvie, daughter of the Laird of Findlater, and was killed at the Battle of Pinkie (1547), during his father's lifetime. His son, Alexander Irvine, Esq., who succeeded his grandfather, married Lady Elizabeth Keith, daughter of William, Earl Marshall.

The House was built in 1619, by his son, Alexander Irvine, Esq., as appears by the dates over the windows, with his initials, and those of Lady Marion Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Buchan, his wife. It is fully as commodious as buildings erected in those times generally are. The Tower is of much older, but uncertain date. From its corresponding in almost every respect with edifices erected during, or even before the thirteenth century, and from there being no document respecting it in the family archives, it is probable that the Tower existed before the estate came into the possession of this family, and that it was one of those Forts generally found in Royal chases. It is in perfect repair, and inhabited. The only singularity in its architecture is the rounding of the corners. The height is seventy feet. It is divided into three chambers by Gothic arches, each becoming more pointed, so that the uppermost has very little pressure against the walls. The lowest is partly under ground, and has served as a prison. In it is a well. The walls of this part are twelve feet thick ; in the second division they are ten. Both in this chamber, and in the uppermost, are recesses,

in the thickness of the walls, which evidently have served for bedrooms. The Stairs are likewise in the wall at the angle of the building. Each of the two upper apartments have been subdivided by wooden floors, supported by stone trusses. The above mentioned Alexander Irvine, Esq. founded four bursaries of philosophy, and two of divinity, in the Marischal College; and four in the Grammar School of Aberdeen, still presented by the family. His Lady endowed an Hospital for burgesses' widows and daughters of Aberdeen.

Sir Alexander Irvine, Knt. son of the preceding, was Sheriff Principal of Aberdeen. He married Magdalen, daughter of Sir John Scrinzeour, Constable of Dundee. He and his son, Alexander, who succeeded him, sustained very great losses in consequence of the civil wars in the time of Charles I. and II., having been strenuously engaged in the royal cause. A spirited letter of his to the Presbytery of Aberdeen, occasioned by a threat of excommunication, is to be found in "Whitelocke's Memorials." His son, Robert, died in prison in Edinburgh, where he himself and his eldest son were long confined; the latter having sentence of death passed on him, the execution of which was stopped in consequence of the Marquess of Montrose's victory at Kilsyth. Sir Alexander Irvine, Knt. obtained a patent from Charles I. creating him Earl of Aberdeen, which the breaking out of the rebellion prevented from passing the seals. After the restoration the Peerage was again offered to his son, but declined then, on his part. He married Lady Mary Gordon, daughter of George, Marquess of Huntley. In 1663 he executed an entail, in form of a procuratory of resignation of his estate holding of the crown, including the Baronies of Drum and Cromar, and some other lands, for new infefment, "to himself and the heirs male of his body, whom failing, to the heirs of tailie, to be contained in any writing under his hand." In consequence of this procuratory, King Charles II. granted a charter under the great seal, containing a *novodamus* of the whole estate holding of the crown. In this charter, after mentioning the services of the first of the family, under Robert Bruce, and those of his successors, at Harlaw, and on other occasions, is the following clause:—"Spectate viro in recentioribus instantis fidelium et alacrium servitiorum et perpessionum tum patris Domini Alexandri Irvine de Drum, tum prænominati Alexandri Irvine nunc de Drum sui filii, qui nuperis calamitatum et rebellionis temporibus fidelium suorum antecessorum nomina meruerunt idque fidelissima eorum et tenacissima Illustrissimi nostri Patris Caroli Primi, sempiternæ memoriæ, nostrisque rebus adhesione in arctissimis nostris difficultatibus et angustiis; adeo ut non mulctæ, carceres, fortunarum ruinæ, excommunicatio, exilium, nec sententiæ in eorum vitam latæ, presertim dicti Alexandri in quem sententia lata fuit, et illico fuisset executæ, si non providente Deo, fidus noster tunc temporis Commissarius et Præfectus Montisrosarum Marchio eum in arce nostra Edinburgina, ubi in arcta custodia jacebat, in libertatem asseruisset; neque innumeræ aliæ crude-

litates, oppressiones, et devastationes, per prevallentes tunc rebelles, in ipsius et patris sui familias et fortunas late commissæ nec ullæ aliæ severitates et difficultates, aut dura eorum temporum pericula eos unquam deterrebant; nec ullæ quæcunque suasiones aut illecebræ eos unquam deviare fecerunt a sincera ista fide et zelo quibus erga personam et prerogativam Regiam usquam claruerunt."

The various turns of fortune which the family experienced, from having taken an active part in the public events which agitated the country, as well as in the more private feuds, then so prevalent and destructive: the same principle, which dictated their warm adherence to the cause of the unfortunate Charles, induced them to support his descendants, and they had the consolation to come out of the various struggles without taint, and without forfeiture. The present proprietor, Alexander Irvine, Esq. is both heir of entail and heir of line.

Drum is situated on the river Dee, ten miles west of Aberdeen, on the slope of a hill, as the name, which is derived from the Gaelic, denotes, and enjoys an extensive prospect to the east and south.

The annexed View represents the back part of the Building, originally the Entrance was on this side, through an Archway, leading into an open Court; but it has been twice altered since, the House gaining each time in convenience. Very extensive alterations and improvements in the interior have been made within the last thirty years, in order to keep pace with modern ideas of comfort and elegance.

The Grounds, which are of considerable extent, rise in bold swells, and have a largeness of character, which assimilates well with the style of the building. They have also been essentially enlarged and improved within the last thirty years. Formerly the Garden inclosed two sides of the House, according to the taste of the seventeenth century; but it was removed to a moderate distance, and the space which it occupied laid out in Shrubbery and Lawn. There is a good deal of fine timber in the Grounds, principally oak, elm, and ash, probably coeval with the House; and large plantations of birch, larch, and Scotch firs on the estate.

We beg to make our acknowledgments to HUGH IRVINE, Esq., for the loan of a Drawing of Drum, from which ours was made, as well as for his assistance in this very interesting description.



Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire;

THE SEAT OF

WILLIAM GORDON, ESQ.

THIS venerable pile is situated in the parish of Fyvie, and in that district of Aberdeenshire called Formartine, which gives the title of Viscount to the Earl of Aberdeen; about twenty-six miles north of the town of Aberdeen, upon the right of the Turnpike Road leading from thence to Inverness by Turiff and Banff. The Castle is turretted, and at present consists of only two sides of a square of one hundred and fifty feet in length each; which although of great antiquity, is quite entire, and in the most thorough state of repair. It is handsomely and suitably furnished, and contains a large collection of paintings, comprehending works of the old masters, as well as those of the more modern artists.

At what period the present edifice was built, is not exactly known; but, as the South-east Tower has, past all memory, been called "Preston's Tower," there is no doubt that it must have been in existence in the fourteenth century, when Sir Henry Preston was the proprietor, he having obtained a grant of the Estate, in part of the ransom of Ralph, or Ranulph de Percy, whom he had taken prisoner at the Battle of Otterburn, as stated in "Pinkerton's History of Scotland," under the House of Stuart, "Douglas's Peerage," &c. &c. The other two sides of the Square above referred to, which it is believed were much more ancient, having become ruinous, were taken down by General Gordon, the father of the present proprietor.

In former times, the Castle appears to have been a place of considerable strength, adapted to the mode of warfare then in use; and prior to the period when Sir Henry Preston acquired the right to it, as before mentioned, it is said to have sustained a siege, and to have been successfully defended by the Lady of Sir James Lindsay, of Crawford, against her nephew, Robert de Keith, who was ultimately obliged to raise the siege, and to retire towards Baurty, where he was met by Sir James, the Lady's husband, and totally defeated, with the slaughter of fifty of his followers.

It may further be observed, that the Entrance in front of the Castle is secured by an ancient Iron Gate, of curious workmanship. That in the lower part of the South-west Tower, there is an arched Room, or Cham-

ber, to which there is no access, having neither door nor window, and which was possibly the place of confinement. And that the communication from the present Entrance Hall to the upper Chambers, is by a lofty spiral Stone Staircase, upwards of twenty-four feet wide, revolving round a massive pillar, or newel, ornamented with the armorial bearings of former proprietors, and other devices.

The Park, which surrounds the Castle, and is skirted all round with wood, partly natural and partly planted, is extensive. The River Ythan enters it at the east, and flowing in a circuitous direction until it reaches the Castle, then winds round the base of it, in its course, at the depth of about fifty feet. On the other hand, at a considerable distance to the west, under a high sloping bank, there is a Lake, or large piece of water, visible from the Castle, which adds much interest to the beauty of the scenery. The Grounds, which in various places rise in gentle swells, are interspersed with clumps and belts of plantation, and scattered trees, distributed with much taste; and as the hills in the adjacent country, beyond the Park, are also well wooded, the whole forms a grand and picturesque Landscape in every direction.





Drawn by J. Neale

Engraved by J. J. Neale

HARG TOWER,

from a drawing by J. Neale

Printed by J. J. Neale

Barjarg Tower, Dumfriesshire;

THE SEAT OF

WILLIAM F. HUNTER, ESQ.

BARJARG TOWER is situated in the parish of Kier, in Nithsdale, the Western Stewarty, or District of the County, about twelve miles from Dumfries, and about fifteen from Sanquhar. Without partaking of the inhospitable appearance of the *Fortalice*, or *Peel*, so common in Scotland, which actually forms a part of the present building, and was erected with a view to resist the unwelcome visits of the hostile neighbour, the Mansion approaches more to the character of contemporary residences of gentlemen in the south, and is surrounded by an extremely fruitful and pleasant country. The Estate is in a high state of cultivation: its surface is beautifully diversified with lofty swelling knolls, level meadows, and woody eminences, being almost enveloped in natural wood, a circumstance not uncommon in this part of the country; the hills in the neighbourhood afford pasture to innumerable sheep and black cattle, and have a verdant aspect. An inexhaustible quarry of limestone, discovered on the Estate about the year 1795, has proved very beneficial to agriculture; the use of it as manure being of the most material advantage, it has been the means of directing the attention of the landholders to cultivation rather than to pasturage.

The River Nith, which gives name to the district, is a considerable stream, taking its rise in Ayrshire, and continuing a winding course towards the south-east, receives, within a few miles of Barjarg, the tributary waters of the Scarr and Cairn, and falls into the Solway Frith, below Dumfries, where its estuary forms the harbour. It is celebrated for the excellence of its trout, and, near the sea, abounds with salmon.

BARJARG TOWER, DUMFRIESSHIRE.

A few miles distant is the ruin of Eccles, near which is a memorial erected to one of the Percys, slain in an engagement with the rival family of Douglas; the slaughter in this battle was so dreadful, that tradition records that a streamlet in its vicinity ran with blood for twenty-four hours. Closeburn Castle, another ruin, is considered the oldest remain of the kind in the south of Scotland.

Margaret, daughter of Sir James Murray, of Cockpool, married William Grierson, Esq., of Barjarg Tower, a Cadet of the family of Lagg in Annandale; and after his decease, re-married John Grierson, Esq., of Capenoch, whose heir carried the Estate of Shaws and Capenoch to the family of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn.

By her first marriage she left only a daughter, who brought the Estate of Barjarg to the family of Erskine of Alva, whose descendant sold the property to the father of Mr. Hunter, the present proprietor, about the year 1774.

Our Drawing of the principal Front of the Mansion was made after a beautifully finished Sketch from the pencil of Mrs. Hunter.







Drawn by J. H. Beale.

ARMIDALE, INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Engraved by J. C. Verrall.

Printed by J. H. Beale.

ARMIDALE, INVERNESS-SHIRE. A View of the Town, taken from the Water, looking towards the Castle.

Armidale, Inverness-shire;

THE SEAT OF

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ALEXANDER WENTWORTH MACDONALD,

LORD MACDONALD.

THIS ancient and hereditary seat of the chieftains of the Macdonalds of Slate, has lately been rebuilt in a spacious and commodious manner by the present nobleman, under the direction and from the designs of Mr. Gillespie. No expense has been spared in completing the edifice, which may vie for extent and elegance with any mansion in this part of Great Britain. His Lordship appears not to have been unmindful of the necessary combination of architecture with the scenery in which it is placed, and has shewn his taste by the selection of a style, admirably adapted to the romantic wildness of the adjacent country, and indicative of the feudal potency of the progenitors of the family.

It stands in the parish of Slate, in the south-eastern part of the island of Skye, one of the largest of the Hebrides, on a gentle elevation near the sea, and opposite the main land. A house, however elegant in its decoration, if constructed upon the principles of classical architecture, must have lost its due effect in such a situation, backed by mountains whose lofty summits are covered with snow. Other hills of less elevation slope towards the sea, at the base of which stands Armidale, a castellated structure, having its grand entrance on the south; each of the Fronts, shewn in our Views, are of irregular design, tower rising above tower, and connected by embattled walls of various heights. The principal Apartments are on the east, and receive their light from windows mullioned with stone after the ancient style. Whenever his Lordship resides here, a degree of hospitality is exercised which accords with the character of an ancient chief. The tenants, even on the most distant estates, on a late occasion, when the rents were reduced, testified in every possible way their attachment and high respect for his Lordship.

The sea-coast is bold and rocky, and the Channel which separates the island from the main land of Scotland, is constantly enlivened by a

ARMIDALE, INVERNESS-SHIRE.

variety of small vessels, chiefly employed in fishing, as well as by others of larger dimensions, which find a safe and commodious Harbour at Ornessay, a few miles distant from Armidale. At the Ferry of Glenelly, at the northern extremity of the Channel, the sea is not more than half a mile broad between the island and the nearest part of Inverness-shire on the main land.

The Isle of Skye is a part of the Northern Highlands, and its extreme length is about sixty miles, its breadth about forty. The country is generally mountainous, and some of the Hills are so lofty, as to be covered with snow on their tops all the year round. Their sides afford excellent pasturage for numerous flocks of sheep. The valleys are fertile, and the land towards the sea is level and arable, producing good crops. The cattle here are highly esteemed. The whole island is well watered by rivulets, abounding with trout and salmon, there are also a number of fresh water lakes, well stored with trout and eels. A part of the island belongs to the Laird of Macleod, the rest is the property of Lord Macdonald, who also holds possession of North Uist, an island of the Hebrides, about twenty miles long, and about eighteen broad.

Lord Macdonald is still acknowledged as The Chieftain of the Clan of the Macdonalds of Slate, and his Lordship, in the Gaelic language, is denominated, Mac Connel nan Eilan, by way of pre-eminence. The Clan wear a tuft of heath in their bonnets, as a badge of distinction, and used the Slogan Craig-na-fioch as a war cry, during their feudal animosities.

The present nobleman is lineally descended from Alexander Macdonald, Earl of Ross, successor and representative of the Macdonalds of the Isles, a great and aspiring Family, who waged frequent wars with the Kings of Scotland, and who acted as sovereigns themselves, obliging most of the Clans to swear fealty to them.

The Lordship of the Isles continued in the possession of the Macdonald family for many years.

Donald, who succeeded to this Independent Principality about 1380, married Mary Lesley, daughter of the Earl of Ross, and by her came the Earldom of Ross to the Macdonalds of Slate. After his succession, he was called Macdonald, Lord of the Isles, and Earl of Ross.

Many families in the Western Islands hold their estates by grants from the Lords of the Isles, who conveyed them in charters extremely short, but sufficiently binding, as in the following instance, which is however divested of the spirit and rhyme of the original:

"I Donald, Chief of the Macdonalds, give, here in my Castle, a Right to Mackay to Kilmahumag from this day till to-morrow, and so on for ever."

The chieftains of this powerful family, acted as sovereign and independent princes in their own country, and were sometimes treated as

such by the Kings of England and France. They were extremely formidable to the Kings of Scotland, whom they frequently offended by their haughty conduct, but were at length reduced to submission by superior force.

Sir Donald Macdonald, the sixteenth generation of this ancient family, was a loyal adherent of the unfortunate Charles I., who rewarded his services by creating him a Baronet, the 14th of July, 1625. In his Patent of Creation was inserted this remarkable clause, "That he shall have precedency of all the former Baronets, Sir Robert Gordon only excepted." He died in 1645, at a time when he was actively engaged in the royal cause. His son, Sir James Macdonald, of Slate, the second Baronet, having assisted King Charles II. on his march into England, in 1651, retired, after the ruin of the royal cause, to his seat in the Isle of Skye. He is described as a man of abilities, great interest amongst his people, and of good intelligence abroad; he died in 1678, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Donald, the third Baronet, who married the Lady Mary, daughter of Robert, Earl of Morton, by whom he had Sir Donald Macdonald, his successor, who attached himself to the interest of the Stuarts in 1715, and died in 1718, leaving an only son, who died unmarried in 1720. His uncle, Sir James Macdonald, of Oransay, succeeded him as the sixth Baronet, and died at Torres in 1723.

His son, Sir Alexander Macdonald, of Slate, the seventh Baronet, succeeded, and was almost the only person of consideration in the Western Isles, who did not join the Pretender's standard in 1745, and was of course in high favour with the Duke of Cumberland, who honoured him with his correspondence and friendly assurances of regard. He died suddenly, at Bernera, on his way to London, in November, 1746, at the early age of thirty-six, leaving three sons, Sir James, Sir Alexander, and Sir Archibald. Sir James, the eldest son, the eighth Baronet, died at Rome, when on his travels, æt. twenty-five, in the year 1766; when Sir Alexander Macdonald succeeded as ninth Baronet, and was subsequently created Lord Macdonald of Slate. The youngest, Sir Archibald, was educated for the Bar, and became Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1793, which he resigned in 1813, when he was created a Baronet.

Sir Alexander, the second son, who succeeded his brother as Lord Macdonald, originally held a commission in the Foot Guards, and married Elizabeth Diana, the eldest daughter of Godfrey Bosville, Esq., of Gunthwaite, in Yorkshire, by Diana, eldest daughter of Sir William Wentworth, Bart., of Bretton, by whom he had Alexander Wentworth, the present nobleman, and General the Honorable Godfrey Macdonald, who upon the death of his uncle, the late Colonel William Bosville, took the name of Bosville, and succeeded to the estates of Gunthwaite and

ARMIDALE, INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Thorpe Hall, in Yorkshire. Lord Macdonald having no children, he is the presumptive heir to the title.

The Macdonalds are known by the designation of Clan Colla, and bear for ensign, a hand in armour holding a cross crosslet fitché; the reason assigned for which, is, that one of their ancestors distinguished himself in propagating the Christian Religion in Ireland, and civilizing the people. It is even said that he assisted St. Patrick in his exertions to that effect.

The Drawings for our Views of Armidale were taken from two fine paintings by W. Daniel, Esq., in the possession of Lord Macdonald.





Engraved by W. P. S.





From the Temple

The Secretary's Office

The Secretary's Office is situated in the
 building of the Secretary of the Navy,
 and is one of the most important
 offices in the Department.

Carstairs, Lanarkshire;

THE SEAT OF

HENRY MONTEITH, ESQ., M. P.

THIS Seat is situated in the Parish of Carstairs, about five miles from the County Town, and nearly equidistant from Edinburgh and Glasgow, being twenty-seven miles west of the former, and twenty-six miles east from the latter. It stands on a bank, pleasantly sloping south towards the Clyde, which river winds round the property for several miles, and is surrounded by very fine old timber.

The estate of Carstairs originally belonged to a branch of the family of Lockhart, of Lee, and was sold by Sir George Lockhart, Bart., about the year 1760, to the late Mr. Fullerton, from whose son, Robert Fullerton, Esq., Governor of Prince of Wales Island, it was purchased a few years ago by the present proprietor, Henry Monteith, Esq., M. P.

The former Mansion was above two hundred years old, and having fallen into a state of complete decay, the present building has been erected on its site, from designs, and under the superintendence of Mr. Burn, architect, Edinburgh.

It is in the Tudor style of architecture, according to the taste displayed during the reign of Henry the Seventh. The designs for the House were selected from the best and most perfect examples of that period, and a Court of Stable Offices has been attached in a more simple form, but in a corresponding style.

The outer Hall is entered from the carriage porch, seen in the north west View, and opens into a Gallery, eighty feet long, terminated by a very handsome staircase. The principal apartments are entered from this Gallery, and communicate with each other. The Dining-room, and Drawing-room, are each about thirty-six feet long, by twenty-four feet wide, and the Book-room, and Billiard-rooms, twenty-five feet by twenty.

The Hall, Staircase, Gallery, and Library, are finished in the same style as the exterior of the Mansion, and the large mullioned windows, at the extremities of the Gallery, are filled with stained glass.

CARSTAIRS, LANARKSHIRE.

The general view represents the opposite, or south east sides of the Mansion. The various and irregular form of the Building suits well with the surrounding scenery, and when the Conservatory at the east end of the south Front is completed, the whole will prove a most correct example of the peculiar style of architecture in use at the period alluded to.

There is a Roman Camp on a rising ground near the river Clyde, of which the Prætorium, and walls of circumvallation, are still visible. Several coins, instruments of war, and utensils, have been discovered on the site.

Our Views of Carstairs were made from architectural drawings by Mr. William Lambie Moffat.





Engraved by R. Smith

BLISS CASTLES

1840

Printed by J. P. Moxon

Bliss Castles, a large and extensive establishment for the manufacture of gunpowder, situated in the parish of St. Andrew, near the town of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland. The establishment was founded by John Bliss, Esq. in the year 1790, and has since that time been the property of his family. It is one of the largest and most complete establishments of the kind in the Kingdom, and is distinguished by the great quantity of powder manufactured there, and the extensive range of buildings which surround it. The establishment is situated on a high and dry spot, and is surrounded by a deep ditch, and a high wall, with a strong and well-constructed gate. The buildings are of a large and substantial construction, and are arranged in a regular and systematic manner. The establishment is under the management of John Bliss, Esq. who is assisted by a large and experienced staff of workmen and officers. The establishment is open to the public, and is a great object of interest to all who are concerned with the manufacture of gunpowder.

Ireland.

Flesk Castle, Kerry;

THE SEAT OF

JOHN COLTSMANN, ESQ.

THIS edifice crowns the summit of a beautiful sloping hill, about a mile and a half from Killarney, within a short distance of the mail coach road from Cork, and may be said to command the most magnificent, as well as the most varied prospect of any seat in the United Kingdom.

The west front presents an extensive view of the northern, or Lower Killarney Lakes, studded with numerous Islands, and overshadowed by a lofty chain of mountains, which rising abruptly from the water, display in their majestic groupings, sublime outlines of Alpine scenery.

Forests of natural Oak and Arbutus, clothe their sides, and by the rich verdure of their foliage, form a fine contrast with the wild and rugged character of the higher regions. Every change of season, indeed every change of weather, produces some new tint in the magic colouring of these mountains. Mangerton Mountain, which has been ascertained to rise 2,800 feet above the level of the sea, forms a bold back ground to the Castle, from which it is distant about two miles. Its elevation is however inferior to that of Gherann-tuel, the conical peak of which rises 3,600 feet above the sea.

The north, or entrance front, embraces a view of Killarney, containing a population of about ten thousand inhabitants. It then ranges over an extensive tract of forest scenery, in the midst of which is seen the Park, the beautiful seat of D. Cronin, Esq.

The River Flesk, from which the Castle derives its name, takes its rise in the mountainous district of Glen-Flesk, and waters the demesne, at one time pursuing its calm and winding course under the shade of impending woods, at another rushing in an impetuous and foaming torrent, over the rocks that impede its progress, towards the Lake, into which it at length empties itself.

The Castle occupies the site of two ancient forts, of which one was of Danish origin, while the other, which stood further to the west, is referable to the æra of Cromwellian invasion. The only traces now existing

FLESK CASTLE, KERRY.

of the latter, consist of the ditch that defended the western ramparts. The present building is of recent erection, and considerable attention has been paid to exterior effect, while the interior combines all the accommodation which the refinements of modern life demand. The greater part of the hewn stone employed in its construction, was brought from a distance of two miles. The Hall is entered by a pointed door-way, over which is a large mullioned window; two other windows of the same description also light it laterally. It is thirty feet long by twenty-five broad, and thirty feet high. The ceiling is groined, and a gallery runs round three sides of it, which serves to communicate with different chambers on the first floor. On passing through the hall, an anti-room conducts to the octagon Saloon, beyond which are the small and great Drawing-rooms, and finally the Dining Parlour. These five rooms all communicate "en suite," and their decorations and ornaments are strictly in unison with the general character of the building. The Library and Study occupy the north wing. From the windows of all these apartments a most diversified and enchanting prospect presents itself; some of the most remarkable features in it are Fox Mountain, and its cascade, the former conspicuous by the fantastic elegance of its form, and the rich luxuriance of its vast woods; the peninsula of Morcruss Abbey, with its various creeks and inlets; the ruins of Ross Castle, celebrated by the defence it made against the republican forces of Ludlow, and finally, the windings of the Flesk, and its bridge of twenty-three arches.

The carriage-approach winds in a gradual ascent round the hill, sheltered and concealed by extensive woods of oak, beech, and larch, which clothe its declivities on all sides. To the west and north of the Castle, the grounds slope down to these woods, while to the east they stretch out into extensive lawns, interspersed with clumps of plantations, and scattered trees. The western or Lake front opens on a spacious terrace, the walls of which are embattled. It is flanked in its north-west angle by a Tower in ruins, and a dry ditch defends it in front. This façade is terminated on the south by the great Octagon Tower; by the side of this building, and joined to it, rises a smaller Tower of the same shape; between these and the main building, and somewhat in the rear, is seen the White Tower, which is of rectangular form; the battlements are in the style of the ancient Irish Castles.

The chief feature of the entrance front is the Round Tower, which rises to the height of seventy-five feet. It contains a spiral staircase, twelve feet in width, by which an easy access is obtained to the different floors and roofs of the building. The latter being flat, and covered with lead, offer a great facility for the enjoyment of the views in every direction.





Engraved by J.C. Varian.

H.T. K.S.N.D. A.T.L.E.

Printed by J.P. Beale.

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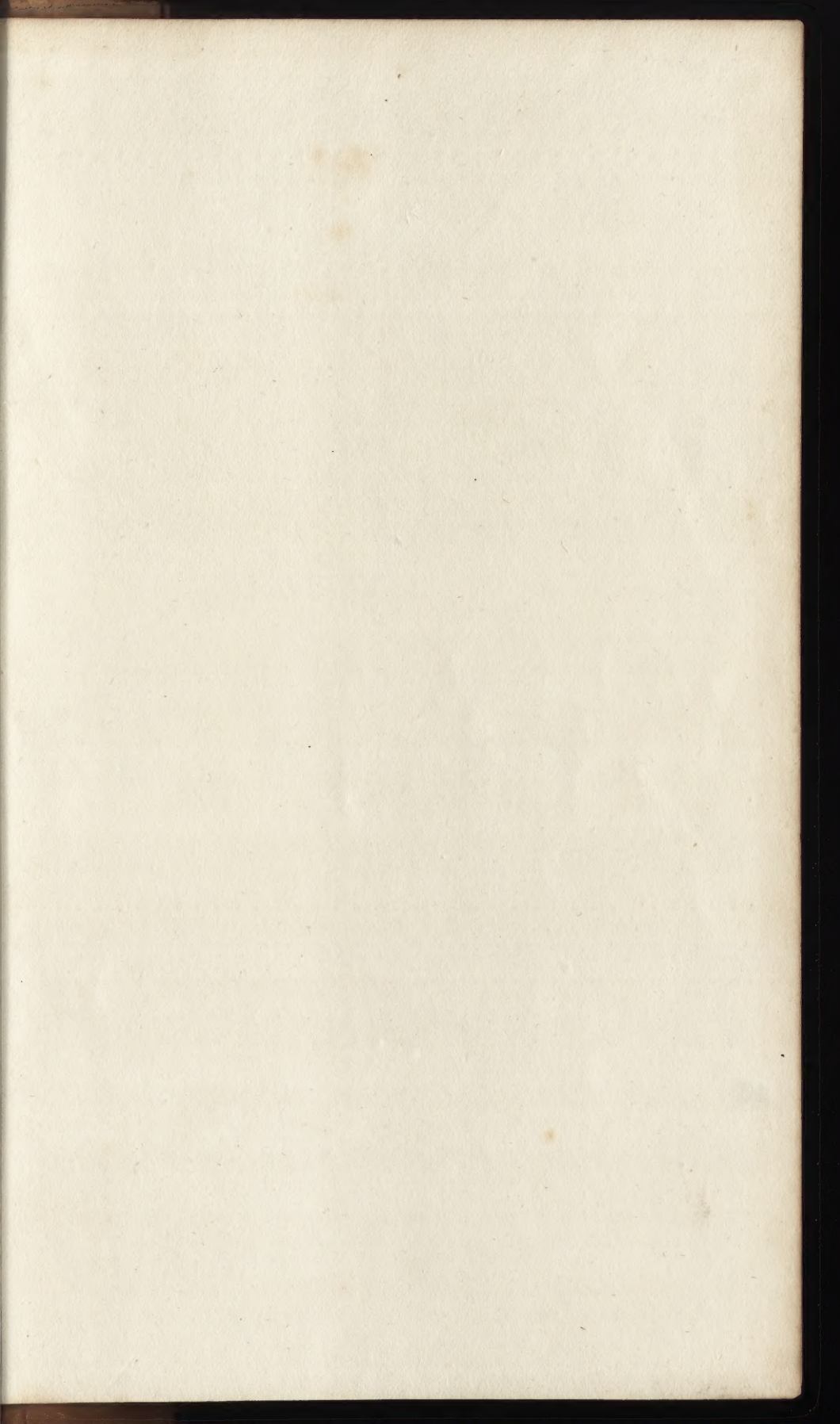
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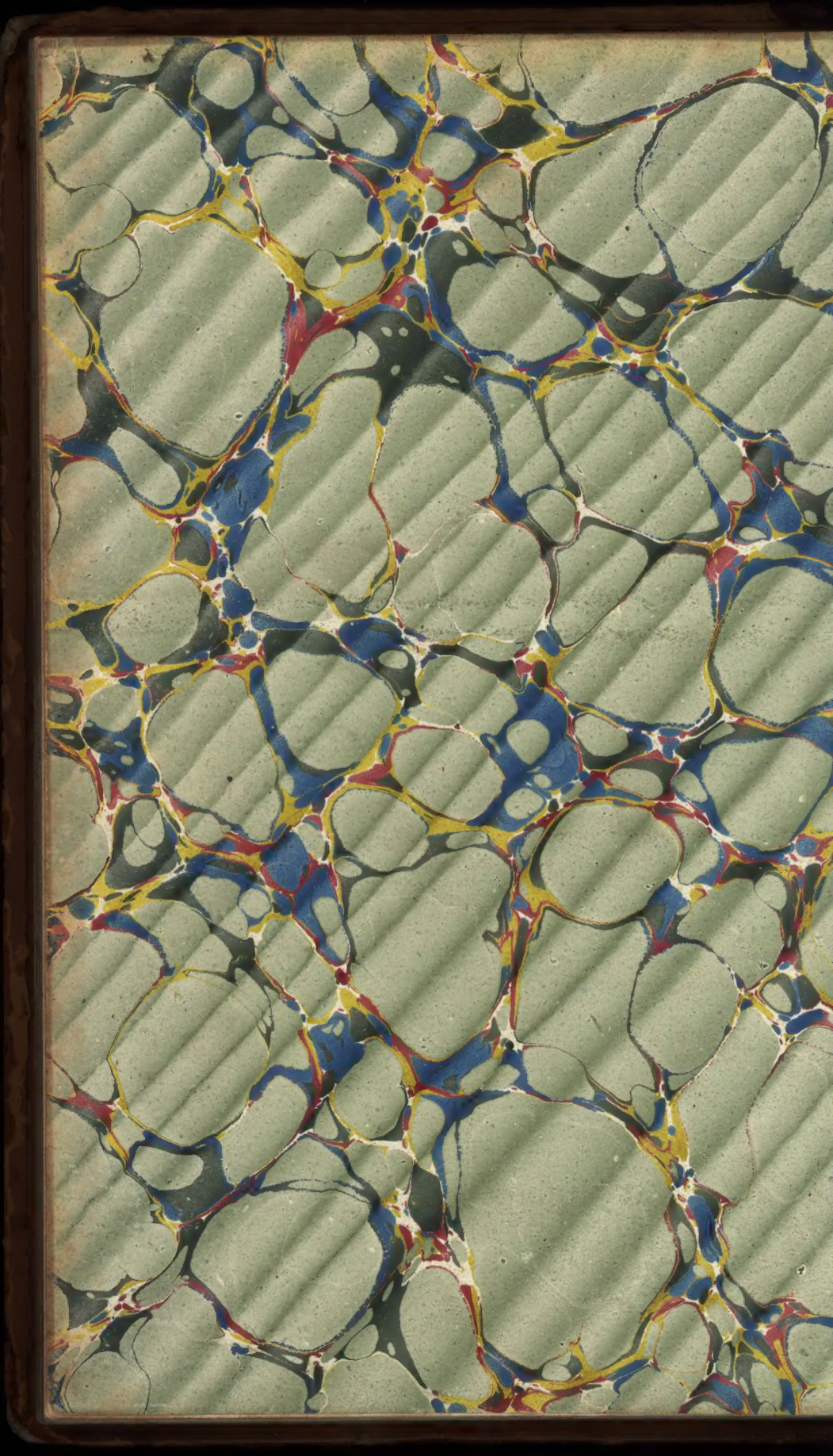
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